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The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 44, part 1 (pp. 1–76) 23 March 1987

Notices

(a) *Invitation to comment*. The Commission is entitled to start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. This period is normally extended to enable comments to be submitted. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretary of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretary within twelve months of the date of publication of the application.

(b) *Invitation to contribute general articles*. At present the *Bulletin* comprises mainly applications concerning names of particular animals or groups of animals, resulting comments and the Commission's eventual rulings (Opinions). Proposed amendments to the Code are also published for discussion.

Articles or notes of a more general nature are actively welcomed provided that they raise nomenclatural issues, although they may well deal with taxonomic matters for illustrative purposes. It should be the aim of such contributions to interest an audience wider than some small group of specialists.

(c) *Receipt of new applications*. The following new applications have been received since going to press for volume 43, part 4 (published on 11 December 1986):

(1) *Ophonus* Dejean, 1821 and *Tachys* Dejean, 1821 (Insecta, Coleoptera): designation of a type species. Z.N.(S.)2585. H. Silfverberg.

(2) *Dytiscus ater* De Geer, 1774 (currently *Ilybius ater*) (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation of the specific name. Z.N.(S.)2586. A. N. Nilsson.

(d) *Rulings of the Commission*. Each Opinion, Declaration and Direction published in the *Bulletin* constitutes an official ruling of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, by virtue of the votes recorded, and comes into force on the day of publication of the *Bulletin*.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and its publications

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature was established in 1895 by the III International Congress of Zoology, and at present consists of 25 zoologists from 15 countries whose interests cover most of the principal divisions (including

palaeontology) of the animal kingdom. The Commission is under the auspices of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS), and its members are elected at open meetings held in conjunction with Congresses of IUBS or of its associated bodies. Nominations for membership may be sent to the Commission Secretariat at any time.

The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature has one fundamental aim, which is to provide 'the maximum universality and continuity in the scientific names of animals compatible with the freedom of scientists to classify all animals according to taxonomic judgments'. The latest (Third) Edition was published in 1985 in English and French by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, acting on behalf of the Commission.

Observance of the rules in the Code enables a biologist to arrive at the valid name for any animal taxon between and including the ranks of subspecies and super-family. Its provisions can, if necessary, be waived or modified in their application to a particular case; however, this must never be done by an individual but only by the Commission, acting on behalf of all zoologists. Proposals for any such action should be addressed to the Commission Secretariat, and should follow the instructions on the inside back cover of the *Bulletin*.

The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature is published four times each year. It contains applications for Commission action, as described above; their publication is an invitation for any person to contribute comments or counter-suggestions, which may also be published. The Commission makes a ruling (called an Opinion) on a case only after a suitable period for comments. All Opinions are published in the *Bulletin*, which also contains articles and notes relevant to zoological nomenclature; such contributions may be sent to the Secretariat.

The Commission's rulings are summarised in the *Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology*; a single volume covering the entire period 1895–1985 will be published in Spring 1987.

In addition to dealing with applications and other formal matters the Commission's Secretariat is willing to help any zoologist with advice on any question with nomenclatural (as distinct from purely taxonomic) implications.

The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature is a charity (non-profit making company) registered in the U.K. The Secretariat of the Commission is at present located in London, and the Trust is established there for legal reasons to handle the financial affairs of the Commission. The income of the Trust comes from the sale of publications (*Code, Bulletin* and *Official Lists*), from support by national and international institutions, and from donations by societies and individuals. The level of income has been, and remains, a constraint on the services given to zoology by the Commission, and donations to the Trust are gratefully received.

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Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology

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The American Association for Zoological Nomenclature

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In response to an appeal by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature for financial support of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, a group of American systematists formed the American Association for Zoological Nomenclature (AAZN) late in 1983. The founders and initial members of the AAZN's governing Council, all employees of various agencies of the United States Government, included Richard C. Banks, Bird and Mammal Laboratories, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior; Bruce B. Collette, Systematics Laboratory, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Department of Commerce; J. Ralph Lichtenfels, Animal Parasitology Institute, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Raymond B. Manning, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution; S. Dillon Ripley, Smithsonian Institution; F. Christian Thompson, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and Ellis Yochelson, U.S. Geological Survey.

From its inception, the offices of the AAZN have been at the National Museum of Natural History of the Smithsonian Institution, which houses more than 100 professional zoological systematists, the largest concentration of systematists in the United States. The Museum has provided office space and rooms for meetings as well as support for duplicating and mailing. For the Smithsonian to be an integral part of this new organisation is most fitting, for the Smithsonian also had housed the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and its first Secretary, C. W. Stiles, from 1895 to 1936; many of the early Opinions of the Commission were published in the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*.

The activities of the AAZN since 1984 have largely been concerned with organizational matters and the development of rudiments of a support base in the United States from individuals and institutions. This was made possible with a start-up grant of $1500 provided by S. Dillon Ripley, then Secretary of the Smithsonian, who recognized the importance of the work of the AAZN. Organizational activities included incorporation in the District of Columbia, a prerequisite to seeking tax–exempt status from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, and recognition of the AAZN as a tax-exempt organization. Thus, from the beginning, memberships and contributions to the AAZN have been fully tax deductible for American supporters.

The AAZN has two primary purposes, (a) to raise money in the United States to provide direct financial support from American systematists for the work of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature through tax–deductible memberships and donations, and (b) to provide a liaison between the American systematic community and the Commission. Any new organization must develop some recognition, and AAZN activities since 1984 reflected this. Individuals, scientific societies, and other institutions were contacted to publicize the existence and the activities of the AAZN. These activities helped the AAZN to achieve its primary purpose, and the establishment of a newsletter in 1985 contributed towards both objectives.

The present goal of the AAZN is to raise at least $10,000 a year in support of the activities of the Commission. American systematists generate almost 25% of the workload of the Commission, so they should be willing to provide a reasonable amount of the funds required to keep the Commission operating.

In 1984 the AAZN contributed $500 to the International Trust in support of the Commission's work. This was the first major financial contribution to the Commission from the United States. The 1985 contribution to the Trust from the AAZN was $2000. The contribution for 1986 from the AAZN has not been determined by the AAZN's Council, but the amount should be substantially higher.

Membership in the AAZN totalled 110 individuals and 10 institutions in December 1985, and rose to 250 individuals and 15 institutions by the end of 1986. The following American organizations have provided support for the AAZN since 1984:

American Entomological Society
American Museum of Natural History
American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists
American Society of Mammalogists
American Society of Parasitologists
American Type Culture Collection
Biological Society of Washington
Biosciences Information Service
The Cleveland Shell Club
The Crustacean Society
Field Museum of Natural History
Helminthological Society of Washington
Harold W. Manter Laboratory, University of Nebraska
National Museum of Natural History
Point Loma Biology Laboratory
Brayton H. Ransom Memorial Trust Fund
Smithsonian Institution
Society of Systematic Zoology
Southern California Association of Marine Invertebrate Taxonomists

In 1987 the AAZN plans to continue to build a support base from individuals and organizations, working towards its present goal of 500 American members. In addition, its activities will include publicizing, in North America, the redesigned *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and publicizing and marketing the 1987 edition of the *Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology* in North America.

Interested persons are invited to write to Dr Raymond B. Manning at the address given above.

Case 1594

Viverravus gracilis Marsh, 1872 (Mammalia, Carnivora): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of both the generic and specific names in the binomen *Viverravus gracilis* Marsh, 1872, the name of the type species of a genus of early Tertiary carnivores. The suppression is sought of *Triacodon fallax* Marsh, 1871, an unused senior subjective synonym based on part of a single tooth.

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1. The binomen *Viverravus gracilis* was proposed by Marsh (1872, p. 127), based on a lower jaw and partial dentition (Yale Peabody Museum No. 11836), for a new genus and species of Middle Eocene carnivores.

2. However, in the previous year Marsh (1871, p. 123) had proposed the new genus and species *Triacodon fallax* for what was described by Wortman (1901, p. 200) as 'the anterior portion of a tooth crown (Yale Peabody Museum No. 10021) of the first lower molar or sectorial, which agrees in every particular with the corresponding tooth of *Viverravus gracilis*'. Thus *Triacodon* Marsh, 1871 (type species by monotypy *Triacodon fallax* Marsh, 1871) can be considered a senior subjective synonym of *Viverravus* Marsh, 1872 (type species by monotypy *Viverravus gracilis* Marsh, 1872), and *Triacodon fallax* is a senior subjective synonym of *Viverravus gracilis*.

3. The names *Viverravus* and *Viverravus gracilis* are widely known and have been cited repeatedly in zoological literature; a list of ten representative works is held in the office of the Secretariat. In his original revision of these forms, Wortman (1901, p. 200) preferred usage of the names *Viverravus* and *V. gracilis* even though he considered them to be junior subjective synonyms of *Triacodon* and *T. fallax* respectively. *Triacodon* has perhaps not been used since Hay (1930, p. 478).

4. Adoption now of the names *Triacodon* Marsh, 1871 and *Triacodon fallax* Marsh, 1871 does not appear to be in the interest of stability of zoological nomenclature.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic and specific names *Triacodon* Marsh, 1871 and *fallax* Marsh, 1871, as published in the binomen *Triacodon fallax*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Viverravus* Marsh, 1872, (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy *Viverravus gracilis* Marsh, 1872;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *gracilis* Marsh, 1872, as published in the binomen *Viverravus gracilis* (specific name of the type species of *Viverravus* Marsh, 1872);
(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Triacodon* Marsh, 1871, as suppressed in (1) above;
(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *fallax* Marsh, 1871, as published in the binomen *Triacodon fallax* and as suppressed in (1) above.

References

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Wortman, J. L. 1901. Studies of Eocene Mammalia in the Marsh Collection, Peabody Museum. *American Journal of Science*, ser. 4, **12**: 193–206, figs. 31–43.

Case 2324

Cryptus Fabricius, 1804 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the generic name *Cryptus* Fabricius, 1804, a widely used name for a genus of ichneumonid wasps, by the suppression of a senior homonym: *Cryptus* Panzer, 1804, an unused name for a sawfly genus.

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1. In 1801, G. W. F. Panzer published anonymously in the *Intelligenzblatt der Litteratur Zeitung, Erlangen,* vol. 1, number 21, a 'Nachricht von einem neuen entomolischen [sic] Werke, des Hrn. Prof. Jurine im Geneve' (Notice of a New Entomological Work by Hr. Prof. Jurine of Geneva). In the paper, commonly called the 'Erlangen List', Panzer listed (with a brief description but no included species) some of Jurine's new generic names, thereby making them available. One such name was *Cryptus* (p. 163) for a genus of sawfly. Although there has been much confusion over the authorship of the names in the 'List', it is clear from Article 50a of the Code that this is to be credited to Jurine alone. Probably the only remaining copy of the *Litteratur Zeitung* for 1801 is preserved in the University of Erlangen library, but a fascimile reprint of the 'List' is in a paper by Morice & Durrant (1914), with *Cryptus* on page 362.

2. Later Panzer (1804, tab. 17) gave the generic name *Cryptus* (*de novo,* without reference to Jurine) with the single included species *Cryptus segmentarius*. This generic name has remained unused.

3. Fabricius (1804, p. 70; for date see Hedicke, 1941) erected a new genus *Cryptus* for 103 species of ichneumonid wasps. Curtis (1837, pl. 668) designated *C. viduatorius* Fabricius, 1804 (p. 70) as the type species. It is known from references in Fabricius' *Systema Piezatorum* to parts of Panzer's work (e.g. p. 28—'Panz. Fn. Germ. 89 tab. 10') published after that part containing *Cryptus* that *Cryptus* Panzer is the senior name. Despite this lack of priority *Cryptus* Fabricius has been in continuous use.

4. Chester Bradley (1919, p. 54) drew attention to the nomenclatural problems surrounding the name *Cryptus* and suggested that according to the rule of priority replacement names should be used for *Cryptus* Fabricius. As the latter has had family-group names based on it there are repercussions involved in using replacement names. For example, the important subfamily name CRYPTINAE Kirby, 1837 (p. 259) has been changed to GELINAE (Townes, 1970, p. 1), HEMITELINAE (Fitton & Gauld, 1976, p. 251) and PHYGADEUONTINAE (Fitton & Gauld, 1978, p. 245).

5. The Commission, in response to an application in 1935 by Chester Bradley and others, took action on the *Cryptus* problem, firstly in Opinion 135 (1939) when the 'Erlangen List' was suppressed for all purposes of nomenclature and secondly in Opinion 157 (1945) when *Cryptus* Fabricius, 1804 was placed on the Official List. Finally, by Direction 4 (1954), the 'Erlangen List' was placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoology. The net effect of the Commission's decisions

however has merely been to eradicate *Cryptus* Jurine, 1801. They have not resulted in the original aim, conservation of *Cryptus* Fabricius, 1804, a commonly used name for a genus of ichneumonid wasps, as this still remains a junior homonym of *Cryptus* Panzer, 1804.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Cryptus* Panzer, 1804 for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:

(a) *Cryptus* Jurine, 1801, as a name published in a work suppressed for nomenclatural purposes;

(b) *Cryptus* Panzer, 1804, as suppressed in (1) above.

No other action is requested since *Cryptus* Fabricius, 1804 is already on the Official List.

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Case 2523

Oncomera Stephens, 1829 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed designation of *Dryops femorata* Fabricius, 1792 as type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the designation of *Dryops femorata* as type species of *Oncomera*, in accordance with the current usage; when proposing the genus Stephens had misidentified this species as *Necydalis podagrariae* Linnaeus, 1767, now placed in a different genus.

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1. Stephens (1829, p. 20) established the nominal genus *Oncomera* with the single included species *Necydalis podagrariae* Linnaeus, 1767 (p. 642). In 1832 Stephens (pp. 57–58) gave a full description of his new genus, again with the same single included nominal species, but he noted 'Linnaeus's definition of *Ne. podagrariae* does not well accord with this species'. Clearly Stephens was beginning to consider the possibility that he had misidentified *N. podagrariae* in his earlier work. By 1839 (pp. 337–338) he seemed convinced of this and the single listed species under *Oncomera* was now *Dryops femorata* Fabricius, 1792 (p. 74). Meanwhile, Westwood (1838, p. 31) had in the previous year listed *N. podagrariae* as type species of *Oncomera*.

2. *Oedemera* Olivier, 1789 (p. 31) has as type species *Necydalis caerulea* Linnaeus, 1767 (p. 642). *N. caerulea* and *N. podagrariae* are held to be congeneric (see Švihla, 1985 (p. 210), so that *Oncomera* Stephens and *Oedemera* Olivier would be subjective synonyms if Westwood's listing of type species for the former genus were to be followed. However, *Oncomera* and *Oedemera* are always treated as clearly defined and distinct genera within the family OEDEMERIDAE, and for over 150 years *Oncomera* Stephens has been used solely in the sense of *Dryops femorata* Fabricius, 1792 (a species widely distributed over a large part of Europe). *Oncomera* in the sense of *Necydalis podagrariae* would upset this long and well established usage.

3. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Oncomera* Stephens, 1829 and to designate *Dryops femorata* Fabricius, 1792;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Oncomera* Stephens, 1829 (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Dryops femorata* Fabricius, 1792;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *femorata* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the binomen *Dryops femorata*, (specific name of the type species of *Oncomera* Stephens, 1829).

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Case 2553

Musca marginalis Wiedemann, 1830 (currently *Chrysomya marginalis*; Insecta, Diptera): proposed conservation of the specific name

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the specific name *marginalis* Wiedemann, 1830 by the suppression of the disused senior primary homonyms *marginalis* Fourcroy, 1758 and *marginalis* Fallén, 1824. *Chrysomya marginalis* is the established name of a well-known and common calliphorid blow-fly of considerable veterinary importance.

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1. A metallic blue, carrion-frequenting blow-fly was first described by Wiedemann (1830, p. 395) and named *Musca marginalis*. Later in the same year Robineau-Desvoidy (p. 395) also described the same species under the name *Chrysomya regalis*. Wiedemann is considered to have published before Robineau-Desvoidy (Aubertin, 1933).

2. Fourcroy in 1785 (p. 497) had, however, already described an unrelated fly as *Musca marginalis* (a name subsequently never used) and Fallén in 1824 named yet another unrelated fly as *M. marginalis* (now known as *Spilogona marginifera* Hennig, 1959). Under Art. 52b & 53c of the Code *Musca marginalis* Fallén, 1824 and *M. marginalis* Wiedemann, 1830 are junior primary homonyms and permanently invalid. Therefore, the valid name of the latter is *Chrysomya regalis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

3. Since publication of the name and description by Wiedemann in 1830 the fly has become widely known as *Chrysomya marginalis* (Wiedemann, 1830) and the technical incorrectness of this name consistently overlooked. The name has appeared in numerous primary zoological publications; a list of 13 representative works is held in the office of the Secretariat, and its use is especially entrenched in the veterinary profession.

4. To my knowledge the species had not been referred to by any other name until the 1980 publication of the *Catalogue of the Diptera of the Afro-tropical Region* by Crosskey, in which the true status of the name was revealed by Pont (p. 789). Subsequent to that publication only two works have appeared (Prins, 1980 and 1982) referring to the species as *Chrysomya regalis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, whereas numerous other authors have persisted in using *C. marginalis* (Wiedemann).

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy:

(a) *marginalis* Fourcroy, 1785, as published in the binomen *Musca marginalis*;

(b) *marginalis* Fallén, 1824, as published in the binomen *Musca marginalis*;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *marginalis* Wiedemann, 1830, as published in the binomen *Musca marginalis*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following names:

(a) *marginalis* Fourcroy, 1785, as published in the binomen *Musca marginalis* and as suppressed in (1a) above;

(b) *marginalis* Fallén, 1824, as published in the binomen *Musca marginalis* and as suppressed in (1b) above;

(c) *regalis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, as published in the binomen *Chrysomya regalis*.

Acknowledgement

I am greatly indebted to Mr A. C. Pont of the British Museum (Natural History), London, for his guidance and aid during the compilation of this application.

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Case 2555

Nanophyes Schoenherr, 1838 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the generic name *Nanophyes* Schoenherr, 1838 (APIONIDAE, NANOPHYINAE) by suppression of its senior synonym *Nanodes* Schoenherr, 1825.

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1. *Nanodes* Schoenherr, 1825 (p. 587) was established for three species and two *nomina nuda*. The type species by original designation is *Rhynchaenus lythri* auctt. (namely, *Curculio lythri* Fabricius, 1787 (p. 102), a junior subjective synonym of *Curculio marmoratus* Goeze, 1777 (p. 413)).

2. *Nanophyes* Schoenherr, 1838 (p. 780) was established as a replacement name for *Nanodes* Schoenherr, 1825; it included 13 species, among which is the type species of *Nanodes*, which is also the type species of *Nanophyes* (Art. 67h of the Code). *Nanodes* was thought erroneously by Schoenherr to be preoccupied by *Nanodes* Vieillot, published properly for the first time by Stephens (1826, p. 118) for a genus of PSITTACIDAE (Aves).

3. The name *Nanophyes* is a junior objective synonym of *Nanodes* and, strictly adhering to the Code, must not be used. However, it has been so, constantly, and a list of representative works has been given to the Commision Secretariat. Moreover, 411 nominal taxa of the species-group level have been described in it, most of which are still included.

4. *Nanophyes* is the basis of the family-group name Nanophyina Seidlitz, 1891 (p. 167), NANOPHYINAE in modern form.

5. Quite recently, O'Brien & Wibmer (1982, p. 19) resurrected the name *Nanodes* and used it in combination with five Nearctic species.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Nanodes* Schoenherr, 1825 (a senior objective synonym of *Nanophyes* Schoenherr, 1838) for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Nanophyes* Schoenherr, 1838 (gender: masculine), type species designated by Schoenherr, 1825 (for *Nanodes*): *Curculio lythri* Fabricius, 1787 (a junior subjective synonym of *Curculio marmoratus* Goeze, 1777);

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *marmoratus* Goeze, 1777, as published in the binomen *Curculio marmoratus* (valid name at the time of this ruling of the type species of *Nanophyes* Schoenherr, 1838);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Nanodes* Schoenherr, 1825 as suppressed in (1) above.

Acknowledgement

We wish to thank Mr R. T. Thompson, of the British Museum (Natural History), London.

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Case 2573

Halictus costulatus Kriechbaumer, 1873 (currently *Lasioglossum costulatum*; Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation of specific name

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the name *Halictus costulatus* Kriechbaumer, 1873 for a Palaearctic halictid bee. The specific name is threatened by *Andrena campestris* Eversmann, 1852, a senior synonym unused since 1896.

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1. Eversmann (1852, p. 20) established the name *Andrena campestris* for a new species from the South Ural mountains. The description is based on female specimens. Dalla Torre (1896, p. 94) erroneously placed this name in the synonymy of *Melitta sexnotata* Kirby, 1802 (now *Lasioglossum sexnotatum*) and was followed in this view by all subsequent authors (e.g. Warncke, 1973, p. 285).

2. *Halictus costulatus* Kriechbaumer, 1873 (p. 59) was described from males and females found in different parts of Western Europe. The lectotype, a female from Rosenheim (F.R.G.), deposited in the Zoologische Staatssamlung, München, was designated by Ebmer (1976, p. 4). The species is distributed from W. Europe and N.W. Africa up to Lake Baikal. During the last fifty years the specific name has been used as valid in dozens of publications including keys of regional faunas and faunistic lists, and a list of representative references is held by the Commission Secretariat. The species is currently placed in *Lasioglossum* Curtis, 1833.

3. The type series of *A. campestris* is deposited in the Zoological Institute, Leningrad, and consists of three conspecific females all labelled, in Eversmann's hand, 'Spassk' (Spasskoe, Orenburg Province); one of them will be designated as lectotype (Pesenko, in press). An examination of the syntypes shows that *A. campestris* is a senior subjective synonym not of *L. sexnotatum* but of *L. costulatum*.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *campestris* Eversmann, 1852, as published in the binomen *Andrena campestris*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *costulatus* Kriechbaumer, 1873, as published in the binomen *Halictus costulatus*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *campestris* Eversmann, 1852, as published in the binomen, *Andrena campestris* and as suppressed in (1) above.

Acknowledgement
My sincere thanks to Dr I. M. Kerzhner for his help and advice.

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Case 2548

Harpa articularis Lamarck, 1822 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): proposed conservation of the specific name

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to conserve the well known harp shell name *Harpa articularis* Lamarck, 1822, which is threatened by the unused senior synonyms *Harpa delicata* and *Harpa urniformis* Perry, 1811.

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1. George Perry in his 1811 *Conchology* (pl. 40, fig. 1–3) figured and briefly described three species of *Harpa*. These particular Perry illustrations are poor, and the figures cannot be identified with any degree of certainty. In the words of Melvill (1916, p. 40): 'the figure of No. 1 [*Harpa grandiformis*] is fairly good; of Nos. 2 and 3 very fantastic and specious, all impossible to determine with absolute certainty'. Perry's species of *Harpa* are *H. grandiformis, H. delicata* and *H. urniformis*. None of these names have been used as valid names and none of Perry's types have ever been located (with the possible exception of *Conus fasciatus* Perry (Wilkins, 1957, p. 137)). *Harpa grandiformis* Perry, 1811 is considered by Rehder (1973, p. 247) to be a junior synonym of *Harpa major* Röding, 1798 and does not enter into this petition.

2. *Harpa delicata* Perry, 1811 (pl. 40, fig. 2) was listed as a senior synonym of *Harpa articularis* Lamarck, 1822 by Rehder (1973, p. 250) in a monograph on the genus and stated to be a *nomen oblitum*. *Harpa nobilis* Lamarck, 1816 is listed as a junior synonym of *H. delicata,* but does not require action as it is a junior primary homonym of *Harpa nobilis* Röding, 1798 and is therefore invalid. Under Art. 79c (iii) of the 1985 Code the relegation of *H. delicata* as a *nomen oblitum* is not valid, and the Commission is asked to ratify Rehder's action. *Harpa articularis* Lamarck, 1822 has been used as the valid name of this species in recent years by many authors; ten representative publications have been submitted to the Commission Secretariat.

3. *Harpa urniformis* Perry, 1811 (pl. 40, fig. 3) has been mentioned in subsequent literature only by Deshayes (1844, p. 131) and Melvill (1916, p. 40). Deshayes, who considered Lamarck's taxa inviolable (see Petit, 1984), listed Perry's figure in the synonymy of *Harpa ventricosa* Lamarck, 1816. This is the only one of Perry's figures mentioned by Deshayes, which is strange considering that it is the poorest of the three. Melvill (1916, p. 40) stated of Perry's *H. urniformis*: 'var. monstr. *incertae sedis*'. The present authors do not consider this Perry figure to be identifiable as to species and petition for the suppression of *Harpa urniformis*.

4. Although we are advocates of the Principle of Priority, it is our opinion that stability of nomenclature will be best served in this instance by the suppression of these names which have not been used as senior synonyms since their original publication.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following names for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy:
   (a) *delicata* Perry, 1811, as published in the binomen *Harpa delicata*;
   (b) *urniformis* Perry, 1811, as published in the binomen *Harpa urniformis*;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, the name *articularis* Lamarck, 1822, as published in the binomen *Harpa articularis*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *delicata* Perry, 1811, as published in the binomen *Harpa delicata* and as suppressed in (1)(a) above;
   (b) *urniformis* Perry, 1811, as published in the binomen *Harpa urniformis* and as suppressed in (1)(b) above.

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Case 2563

Conus floridanus Gabb, 1869 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): proposed conservation of the specific name

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the widely accepted marine prosobranch name *Conus floridanus* Gabb, 1869 by the suppression of an unused senior subjective synonym, *Conus anabathrum* Crosse, 1865.

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1. Crosse (1865, p. 304) described *Conus anabathrum* on the basis of a single specimen from the Cuming collection. No type locality was given by Crosse but the name has been erroneously associated with Indo-Pacific species and largely ignored. Tomlin (1937, p. 211) in his catalogue of recent and fossil cones listed the specific name *anabathrum* Crosse, but placed the taxon in the synonymy of the Japanese species *C. japonicus* Hwass *in* Bruguière, 1792. Hinton (1972, p. 88) illustrated a species from Queensland, Australia as '*Conus* species', and in the text mentioned that the species could possibly be *C. anabathrum*. Walls (1979, p. 962) listed *C. anabathrum* as a 'doubtful taxon'. Neither of the aforementioned three authors used *anabathrum* as a valid name, and *C. anabathrum* is thus considered to be unused.

2. Coomans *et al.* (1980, p. 34), during research for a monograph on the genus *Conus*, examined the holotype of *C. anabathrum* in the British Museum (Natural History), London, and recognised it as being not of Indo–Pacific origin but conspecific with *C. floridanus* Gabb, 1869 (p. 195 [as 19]) from Florida and the Bahamas. The authors considered *C. anabathrum* Crosse, 1865 to be a senior synonym of *C. floridanus* Gabb, 1869, and suggested that the status of a *nomen oblitum* for *C. anabathrum* would be most appropriate for the sake of stability of nomenclature. However, since such a rejection is no longer applicable under the Code, an application for suppression under the plenary powers is mandatory.

3. Vink (1985, p. 3) reviewed the nomenclature of *C. floridanus* and *C. anabathrum*, and after studying the type of *C. anabathrum* agreed with Coomans *et al.* that the specific names are synonymous. Vink proposed the re-instatement of *anabathrum*, but the re-introduction of this unused name for the well known, common, living and Pliocene species *C. floridanus* poses a serious threat to nomenclatural stability. The junior name *C. floridanus* is well entrenched in malacological literature and has been used by at least 29 different authors during the last 50 years (a list of references is held in the office of the Secretariat).

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *anabathrum* Crosse, 1865, as published in the binomen *Conus anabathrum*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *floridanus* Gabb, 1869, as published in the binomen *Conus floridanus*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *anabathrum* Crosse, 1865, as published in the binomen *Conus anabathrum* and as suppressed in (1) above.

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Case 2582

Filenchus Andrássy, 1954 (Nematoda): proposed designation of *Tylenchus vulgaris* Brzeski, 1963 as type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to designate *Tylenchus vulgaris* Brzeski, 1963, previously misidentified as *Tylenchus filiformis* Bütschli, 1873, as the nominal type species of the phytoparasitic nematode worm genus *Filenchus* Andrássy, 1954. This is in conformity with the usage of the last 33 years.

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1. In 1954 (p. 12) Andrássy erected the subgenus *Filenchus*, within the genus *Tylenchus* Bastian, 1865 (p. 125), designating as type species *Tylenchus (Filenchus) filiformis* Bütschli, 1873 (p. 37), and including four other species.

2. The description of *T. (F.) filiformis* by Bütschli is inadequate by present day standards (e.g. the structure of the lateral field and of the head region is unknown), although it is not a *nomen nudum*. The type locality is not indicated and no type specimens are preserved. Brzeski (1982, p. 72) concluded that the original description of *T. (F.) filiformis* was inadequate for generic classification 'according to the present taxonomy of Tylenchidae' and proposed that it be declared a *'species inquirenda'*.

3. In the same 1954 paper (p. 26) Andrássy redescribed *T. (F.) filiformis* from so-called 'neotype specimens' collected in Hungary (although under Article 75d this is not a valid neotype designation). His description was different from Bütschli's original by many characteristics (e.g. body length, tail shape). These new specimens were subsequently found to belong to a separate and distinct species described by Brzeski (1963, p. 532) as *Tylenchus vulgaris*.

4. Meyl (1960, p. 59) raised *Filenchus* to generic status with *Tylenchus filiformis* Bütschli, 1873, as type species. Subsequently *Filenchus* was considered to be a junior objective synonym of *Tylenchus* by many workers, while others thought the taxa distinct. This state of confusion is probably the reason why no species lists have been published since Meyl (1960) and that it was only in 1985 that *Tylenchus vulgaris* Brzeski was transferred to *Filenchus* by Lownsbery & Lownsbery (p. 9).

5. As the genus *Filenchus* Andrássy, 1954 was based on a misidentified type species, under Article 70b the case must be referred to the Commission. To resolve the situation there are three possibilities:

(a) to validate the existing designation by Meyl (1960) to *Tylenchus filiformis* Bütschli, 1873. This is highly undesirable because it would make *Filenchus* a *genus inquirendum*;

(b) to designate *T. filiformis sensu* Andrássy (1954). This is also undesirable because the species has no type material in existence, has no name of its own and one can never be absolutely sure that it is conspecific with *T. vulgaris* Brzeski, 1963;

(c) to designate *T. filiformis* in the sense in which it has been used since 1954 and for which Brzeski (1963) proposed the new name *T. vulgaris*. As the identity of this species is unambiguous, this seems the best solution.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species made for the nominal genus *Filenchus* Andrássy, 1954 and to designate *Tylenchus vulgaris* Brzeski, 1963 as type species;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Filenchus* Andrássy, 1954 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (1) above, *Tylenchus vulgaris* Brzeski, 1963;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *vulgaris* Brzeski, 1963, as published in the binomen *Tylenchus vulgaris* (specific name of the type species of *Filenchus* Andrássy, 1954).

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Case 2581

LARIDAE Vigors, 1825 (Aves) and LARINI LeConte, 1861 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposal to remove the homonymy

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to remove the homonymy between the currently used subfamily names LARINAE (Aves, LARIDAE) and LARINAE (Coleoptera, ELMIDAE). It is proposed that the riffle beetle subfamily name be altered to LARAINAE by changing the stem of the type genus name *Lara* from LAR- to LARA-.

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1. The family name LARIDAE (Aves) was first used for the gulls by Vigors (1825, p. 498) based on the genus *Larus* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 136). The type species of *Larus* is *L. marinus* Linnaeus, 1758, by the designation of Selby (1840, p. 48). Following Bonaparte (1831, pp. 33 & 58) the gulls are usually treated as the subfamily LARINAE.

2. LeConte (1861, p. 116) proposed the tribal name LARINI, based on his elmid beetle genus *Lara* LeConte, 1852 (p. 42) of which the type species is by monotypy *L. avara* LeConte, 1852. Böving (1929, p. 67) introduced the family name LARIDAE, but later Böving & Craighead (1930, p. 45) reduced the taxon to the subfamily rank, LARINAE. Spangler (1986) discussed the homonymy and used the name LARAINAE for the elmid beetle subfamily with the hope that the Commission will reach the same decision.

3. Although the generic name *Lara* was used by Drapiez (1819, p. 45) in the Hymenoptera, this usage has no standing according to the Code (Art. 33) as it is an incorrect subsequent spelling of the generic name *Larra* Fabricius, 1793. Pate (1937, p. 33) and Bohart & Menke (1976, p. 42) regarded its use by Drapiez as a typographical error.

4. It is suggested that the avian subfamily name LARINAE be conserved, on the basis of the Principle of Priority, and that the ELMIDAE subfamily name be altered to avoid homonymy. The Commission is requested to rule that the stem of *Lara* LeConte, 1852, be changed from LAR- to LARA-, thereby making the subfamily name LARAINAE.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the stem of the generic name *Lara* LeConte, 1852, for the purposes of Article 29, is LARA-;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *Larus* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Selby (1840) *Larus marinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Aves);
   (b) *Lara* LeConte, 1852 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Lara avara* LeConte, 1852 (Insecta);

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *marinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Larus marinus* (specific name of the type species of *Larus* Linnaeus, 1758);

(b) *avara* LeConte, 1852, as published in the binomen *Lara avara* (specific name of the type species of *Lara* LeConte, 1852);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) LARIDAE Vigors, 1825 (type genus *Larus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Aves);
   (b) LARAINI LeConte, 1852 (emendation, through the ruling in (1) above, of LARINI LeConte, 1852) (type genus *Lara* LeConte, 1852) (Insecta);

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-group Names in Zoology the name LARINI LeConte, 1852 (a junior homonym of LARIDAE Vigors, 1825; emended to LARAINI by the plenary powers in (1) above).

Acknowledgement

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Case 2579

Desorella Cotteau, 1855 (Echinodermata, Echinoidea): proposed confirmation of *Hyboclypus elatus* Desor, 1847 as type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to confirm *Hyboclypus elatus* Desor, 1847 as the nominal type species of *Desorella* Cotteau, 1855. The original publication defining the Jurassic echinoid genus *Desorella* did not explicitly designate a type species. There is an indication that *D. icaunensis* Cotteau, 1855 was intended, but this conflicts with Cotteau's later (1873) choice of *D. elata* (Desor, 1847) and with general usage.

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1. In 1855 Cotteau founded the echinoid genus *Desoria* to accommodate five species: four described from the late Jurassic (Corallian: now within the Oxfordian Stage) of the Yonne district of France (*Hyboclypus elatus* Desor, 1847; *Desoria icaunensis* Cotteau, 1855; *D. orbignyana* Cotteau, 1855; *D. drogiaca* Cotteau, 1855), plus one species from the early Cretaceous (Neocomian) of Switzerland (*Nucleopygus incisus* Agassiz, 1840).

2. The precise date of foundation is now uncertain. Cotteau published identical text and illustrations almost simultaneously in two different ways:

(i) as one (Cotteau, 1855a) of a series of articles on Yonne Jurassic fossil echinoids, published intermittently in the bulletin of the local natural history society over the years 1850–1856 (see Weisbord, 1971, p. 64 for full list of articles);

(ii) as part of a single monograph (Cotteau, 1855b, in Cotteau, 1849–56) which provides a comprehensive account of the fossil echinoids of the Yonne Jurassic as then known.

3. If they were not simultaneous, presumably the date of publication of (i) preceded that of (ii) rather than vice-versa, but this is now not clear. The only difference between the two is the pagination. Cotteau in later works (1855c; 1873) consistently cited only (ii) without reference to (i), and he has been followed in this by later authors (e.g. Lambert & Thiéry, 1909–25; Wagner & Durham, 1966b).

4. The precise date of first publication of the name *Desoria* is not, however, of great significance, for Cotteau quickly (1855c, p. 710) realised that the name *Desoria* was preoccupied by an insect name (presumably *Desoria* Nicolet, 1842, as stated by Lambert & Thiéry (1909–25) and Wagner & Durham (1966b), although not explicitly stated by Cotteau (1855c)). The name would in any case have been preoccupied by that of *Desoria* Gray, 1851 (a spatangoid echinoid, for which the replacement name *Protenaster* was founded by Pomel (1883)).

5. Cotteau (1855c, p. 710) therefore founded the name *Desorella* Cotteau, 1855 as a replacement name for *Desoria* Cotteau, 1855, and *Desorella* rather than *Desoria* was given in the table of echinoid genera and species which appeared as an index at the end

of his accounts of Yonne Jurassic echinoids (1849–56, p. 344; 1856, p. 76). The 1855 date is now widely accepted despite the explicit citation by Lambert & Thiéry (1909–25, p. 585) of 1856.

6. Apart from the new name, *Desorella,* and the inclusion of a description of *D. incisa,* Cotteau's (1855c) account of the assigned species differs little from those given in his other two near-contemporaneous publications (1855a,b). It is arguable whether or not he defined a type species 'by original designation' in the strict sense. In his introductory remarks to the genus, Cotteau (1855a, p. 11; 1855b, p. 221) distinguished two forms amongst his assigned species: one 'allongée, ovoïde, renflé et très-voisine des Pyrines', another with 'charactères qui tendraient à les rapprocher des Hyboclypus'. Without giving any name, he stated the elongate species to be 'celle qui nous a servi de type'. Mention of a particular structure as 'type' or 'typical' of a genus does not constitute designation under Art. 67c (2) of the Code. However, in 1855c (p. 711), if not 1855a,b, Cotteau actually names *D. icaunensis* and *D. incisa* (in that order) as the two species 'très voisines des Pyrines'. *D. icaunensis* Cotteau, 1855 is consistently described first of all the assigned species in each of Cotteau's (1855a,b,c) accounts and is the only one of the (1855a,b) assigned species in which the term 'elongata' appears in the diagnosis. *D. incisa* (Agassiz, 1840) was not recorded from the Yonne Jurassic, so although cited in discussion by Cotteau (1855a,b) it was not actually described by him until later (1855c, p. 715). It seems clear that Cotteau originally regarded either *D. icaunensis* or *D. incisa* as the type species for his genus *Desorella,* and of these two almost certainly *D. icaunensis.* However, any ambiguity in the original intent is resolved by Cotteau himself (1862, p. 69, in Cotteau, 1858–80), who refers, in discussion of the new species *Desorella guerangeri* from the Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) of France (a species later made the type of the genus *Pyrinodia* Pomel, 1883), to *'Des. icaunensis,* qui avait servi de type à notre genre'.

7. To establish *D. icaunensis* as the type species for *Desorella* Cotteau, 1855 would destabilise and complicate echinoid nomenclature. As early as 1857 Desor (1855–58) excluded both *D. icaunensis* and *D. incisa* from *Desorella,* retaining only *D. elata, D. orbignyana* and *D. drogiaca.* Desor & de Loriol (1871, p. 287) redescribed *D. icaunensis* as a member of the genus *Pyrina* Desmoulins, 1835, a revision accepted by Cotteau (1873, p. 396, in Cotteau, 1867–74). Pomel (1883, p. 54) subsequently made *D. icaunensis* the type of his new genus *Pygopyrina,* a genus now widely accepted and currently (Wagner & Durham, 1966a, p. U445) classified as a member of the order Holectypoida, suborder Echinoneina. To establish *D. icaunensis* as the type species for *Desorella* Cotteau, 1855 would make *Pygopyrina* Pomel, 1883 a junior objective synonym, and so necessitate the use of the name *Desorella* for species of holectypoid echinoids (of superorder Eognathostomata Smith, 1981) in contrast to its consistent use since 1873 for echinoid species more closely associated (Mortensen, 1948) with the order Cassiduloida (i.e. within superorder Microstomata Smith, 1984). The species consistently included in *Desorella* would require a new generic name.

8. Zoology is best served by disregarding as non-rigorous the indications of Cotteau (1855a,b,c; 1862) with respect to type species, and applying Art. 69 of the Code ('type species not fixed in the original publication'). In this case, *D. elata* (Desor, 1847) would become type species by the subsequent designation of Cotteau (1873, p. 333 in Cotteau, 1867–74). It is the only one of the five originally assigned species to be retained in *Desorella* by Cotteau (1873). 'Elimination of all but one of the originally included

nominal species from a nominal genus does not in itself constitute type fixation' (Art. 69b of the Code), but Cotteau's listing of *D. elata* as the type is clear. *D. elata* has consistently been accepted as the type species for *Desorella* Cotteau, 1855 (e.g. Lambert & Thiéry, 1909–25, p. 327; Mortensen, 1948, p. 111; Wagner & Durham, 1966b, p. U631).

9. Cotteau (1855a,b,c; 1873) identified his Yonne specimens with *Hyboclypus elatus* Desor, 1847 by comparing them with a plaster cast of the holotype, specimen V.7 of the Neuchâtel Museum. In accordance with Art. 70 of the Code, since Cotteau (1855a,b) included *D. elata* as 'an already established nominal species in a new nominal genus . . , it is to be assumed that the author has identified the species correctly'.

10. Desor (in Agassiz & Desor, 1847, p. 94) in the original description of *Hyboclypus elatus* gave an uncertain origin for the type specimen: 'Ool. inf.? des environs de Nancy' (= early Middle Jurassic). Cotteau (1873, p. 388) comments that Desor's record may be in error. All other published records of *D. elata* are from rocks of Corallian age (Late Jurassic: Oxfordian Stage).

11. The type is an internal mould, lacking the test. Other specimens of *D. elata* are reported by Cotteau (1873, p. 388) to be 'assez abondant' but from very few localities. Almost all of them are internal moulds collected from the surface of ploughed fields in the Yonne district of France. Exceptions to this rule are two specimens from the Corallian of Upware in Cambridgeshire, the only specimens known from England and the only known ones with test material preserved. Description of one of these (Woods, 1904, p. 480) provides the fullest description to date of *D. elata*, and consequently of the genus *Desorella*.

12. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to confirm that the type species of the nominal genus *Desorella* Cotteau, 1855, is *Hyboclypus elatus* Desor, 1847 by subsequent designation by Cotteau, 1873;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Desorella* Cotteau, 1855 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation by Cotteau, 1873, *Hyboclypus elatus* Desor, 1847;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *elatus* Desor, 1847, as published in the binomen *Hyboclypus elatus* (specific name of the type species of *Desorella* Cotteau, 1855).

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Case 2533

Silurus felis Linnaeus, 1766 (currently *Ariopsis felis*; Osteichthyes, Siluriformes): proposed designation of a neotype

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to settle a problem as to whether a putative type specimen which is incorrectly described or a written description, can be relied on in the application of the specific name *felis* to an eastern North American species of sea catfish, family ARIIDAE. A neotype is proposed.

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1. Linnaeus (1766, pp. 501 & 503) described *Silurus felis* from one or more specimens from Carolina collected by Dr Alexander Garden — most likely from the vicinity of Charles Town (now Charleston, South Carolina).

2. Characteristics given are of a species of ARIIDAE, of which there are two known from the Carolinas, both moderately common. They are known in ichthyological literature as the gafftopsail sea catfish (*Bagre marinus* (Mitchill, 1815, p. 433)) and the hardhead sea catfish (*Ariopsis felis* (Linnaeus, 1766)).

3. The structures described by Linnaeus that are useful in separating the two species are found in the Appendix. The cirri or barbels are very easily observed and difficult to overlook. Fin-ray counts, especially of the anal fin, usually require careful dissection to determine the small anterior rays and are often inaccurately given.

4. In the Linnean Society of London there is the left half skin of a specimen collected by Alexander Garden in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina between 1760 and 1771 and sent via John Ellis in London to Linnaeus in Uppsala. This specimen is indicated by Wheeler (1985) as the holotype of *Silurus felis* Linnaeus, 1766. It is clearly a specimen of the species currently known as the gafftopsail or *Bagre marinus* and is not the hardhead sea catfish currently known as *Ariopsis felis*. I have not examined the specimen, but useful identification characteristics of *Bagre marinus*, visible in the figure, are the long flattened maxillary barbels and long flattened filaments of the dorsal and pectoral fins — neither of which were mentioned by Linnaeus — and the distinctive shape of the body and fins. This appears to be the only extant Garden specimen bearing the label *Silurus felis* Linnaeus.

5. The Appendix (page 35) presents a summary of the variation that I have found in my study of the two species. Because the Linnean Society specimen is a gafftopsail, it would be expected to have characteristics identical to those listed for *Bagre marinus* and not those of the original description nor of *Ariopsis felis*. In fact the characteristics of only *Ariopsis felis* agree with the original description, except for the number of anal rays. The count of 23 anal rays is slightly high for *felis* and too low for a Carolina *marinus*. However, because the specimen is a skin or split specimen some of the anal rays may be missing.

6. I have found no published indication that Linnaeus based his description on two or more specimens (and thus perhaps on two species) but this seems probable because of the discrepancy in the listed characteristics as well as the fact that both species live along the Carolina coast and were likely to be available to Dr Garden. That three of the four characteristics listed by Linnaeus accurately describe the hardhead sea catfish rather than the gafftopsail seems more than coincidental. His two statements that the fish had 6 cirri and *'cirri sub labio inferiore* 4, . . .' can only have been derived from a whole specimen and not from a hemisection.

7. The following extracts from Garden's letters point to several shipments of specimens which may have contained other sea catfishes: On 12 April 1761 (see Smith, 1821, pp. 303–308) Garden wrote to Linnaeus, 'I have sent you all the fishes that I have been able to collect, accompanied by as exact descriptions as I could make.' Also that, 'Many specimens of fish, preserved in rum, are sent herewith, that you will not find noticed in my descriptions; . . .' He also stated, 'I conceive that many of the species already sent are either entirely new, or not as yet perfectly well determined. I subjoin a list of such, with their numbers, and the names by which they are known here [= Charlestown], till you can hereafter examine them yourself.' . . . '10 *Silurus,* here called Cat-fish' [10 is a probable error for 19, see below] . . . 'I have sent you the skins of these, as well as of what are described, . . ., all carefully taken off and dried, with a slip of paper to each, bearing the numbers and vernacular names, as last year; that you may compare my characters with the specimens, and determine whether they are properly defined.' Wheeler (1985) has indicated that the rum-preserved specimens are no longer to be found. Garden's descriptions of the specimens sent in 1761, and subsequently, are also lost (Alwyne Wheeler, *in lit.* and Edmund Berkeley, *in lit.*).

8. Mr Wheeler (*in lit.*) has furnished the following information about the Linnaean specimen: 'It is the left half skin of the fish, including vertical fins and half the head, now rather damaged by insects (old damage, not new). It has an ink number No. 19 in Alexander Garden's hand on the side, and a piece of paper wrapped around the caudal peduncle, on which is written "No. 19. Silurus Nostratib Cat Fish". On the underside, *in Linnaeus' hand* is written "S. Felis." I think therefore there is little doubt that this is his type of *Silurus felis.*' Mr Wheeler further states: 'Anal fin . . . 23 rays visible; the skin is damaged at the rear end. . .' 'The chin [mental] barbels are no longer visible.' 'I cannot be sure of the branchiostegal rays: I make it five at least.'

9. For over a century ichthyologists either compiled Linnaeus' description of *felis,* without comment, or ignored it. Gill (1876, p. 410) incorrectly speculated that *felis* 'can only be an *Amiurus.*'

10. About 1879, as a result of increased zoological research, *felis* came into use as the specific name of the hardhead sea catfish. In 1885, Goode & Bean reported studying the Linnean Society specimen, but misidentified it, presumably on the basis of the published description. They stated: 'The species is, of course, the one now known as *Arius felis.*' Günther (1899) correctly identified the specimen as *Aelurichthys marinus.* Subsequently, between 1900 and 1928, *felis* was the specific name sometimes used for both the hardhead and the gafftopsail. Jordan *et al.* (1930) stated that Dr Einar Lönnberg had found a Linnaean type of *Silurus felis* in Uppsala, identified as *Bagre marina.* They also stated, 'But Linnaeus's own description shows clearly that this was not his type which must have been our common sea cat here called *Galeichthys felis.*'

11. Dr Åke Holm (*in lit.*) has informed me that neither the Linnaean collection in

Uppsala nor the Stockholm collection contains a type specimen of *Silurus felis* and that Dr Lönnberg did not find one nor list one.

12. The numerous references after 1928 that I have examined used *felis* exclusively as the specific name for the hardhead sea catfish. Between 1900 and 1928, seven publications used *felis* for the gafftopsail and 30 used *felis* for the hardhead. There are more than 70 uses of the specific name *marinus* for the gafftopsail catfish before 1928 and many subsequent publications with the same usage. Wheeler (1985, p. 35) again advocated use of *Bagre felis* for the species long known as *Bagre marinus* with a change of name for *Ariopsis felis*, but he had not fully considered Linnaeus' published description.

13. Although the Garden specimen, a skin in the Linnean Society Collection labelled *Silurus felis*, reportedly in Linnaeus' handwriting, is stated to be the type, there is no reason to believe it was the sole type. In fact, Linnaeus' description supports there having been more than one specimen. Not one of the characteristics listed by Linnaeus would identify the Linnean Society specimen as belonging to the Carolina gafftopsail population although Carolina was obviously its origin.

14. The original description best describes the hardhead sea catfish currently known by the specific name *felis*. The description is probably not erroneous but was most likely based on at least two specimens one of which, the hardhead, was correctly described and one of which, the gafftopsail, was a poorly preserved skin which was sufficiently incomplete for it to be misidentified and its characters incorrectly listed.

15. Three characteristics listed by Linnaeus, two of which are characteristic for a Carolina silurid, apply exclusively to the hardhead sea catfish. They are (1) the easily observed three pairs of barbels (6 cirri, twice mentioned by Linnaeus, pp. 301, 303), two pairs mental (*'Cirri sub labio inferiore 4'*), and (2) 5 branchiostegals, all diagnostic, and (3) I,10 pectoral rays. We can speculate that these characters were observed from either a rum-preserved specimen, since destroyed, or from a description, provided by Dr Garden, of the hardhead catfish. It would be impossible to count 6 cirri with 4 of them *sub labio* in *Bagre marinus*.

16. Despite the early confusion about the specific names *felis* and *marinus*, both have become widely and universally used for the hardhead and gafftopsail sea catfishes respectively since about 1930. The use of the name *felis* has been based entirely upon the description given by Linnaeus. Both species are common and wide-ranging in the coastal waters and embayments along the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States and are well known to fisherman and dealers in fish products as well as to fishery workers and descriptive and experimental biologists. I am convinced that to apply the name *felis* to any species other than the hardhead catfish would be unfortunate, requiring two changes of well known and long established names and resulting in attendant confusion that would require years to sort out. To avoid these changes and conform best with Linnaeus' published description, I believe the appropriate action is to set aside the type specimen status of the Linnean Society specimen. If that action is taken I propose a specimen in the British Museum (Natural History) No. 1985.11.11:1 to be the neotype of *Silurus felis* Linnaeus, 1766. The characteristics of BMNH 1985.11.11:1, a specimen 210 mm in standard length, collected by Mr Frank Mckinney from Charleston Habour, South Carolina are: branchiostegal rays 5 (both sides); pectoral rays I,10 (both sides); anal rays 20; barbels: 3 pairs of which two pairs are mental.

17. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) To use its plenary powers to set aside any type specimen status of the specimen 125 in the Linnean Society of London collection, labelled *Silurus felis* Linnaeus, No. 19 of Garden, and having done so to designate the specimen (BMNH 1985.11.11:1), and whose data are given in paragraph 16, as neotype of *Silurus felis*;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *felis* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the binomen *Silurus felis* and as defined by reference to the neotype designated in (1) above;
   (b) *marinus* Mitchill, 1815, as published in the binomen *Silurus marinus*.

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APPENDIX

Comparison of the original description of *Silurus felis* Linnaeus 1766, a presumed type-specimen, and species that have borne the name

	Silurus felis Linnaeus, 1766, pp. 501, 503 (original description)	Linnaean Society Specimen listed as type of *Silurus felis* Linnaeus	Gafftopsail sea catfish	Hardhead sea catfish
Current identification	—	*Bagre marinus*	*Bagre marinus*	*Ariopsis felis* Also *Arius felis*
Cirri (barbels)	6; 4 mental	Character not visible but specimen obviously *marinus*	4; 2 mental	6; 4 mental
Branchiostegals	5	Character not visible but specimen obviously *marinus*	6	5
Pectoral Rays	$\frac{1}{11} = 10$	Character not visible but specimen obviously *marinus*	I,12 or I,13	I,9 usually I,10
Anal Rays	23	23 (from photograph; fin incomplete, separated from body at rear end)	25 to 28 north of Yucatan; 23 to 25 south of Yucatan	17 (18–20) 21

Case 2356

Alveolina d'Orbigny, 1826 (Foraminiferida): proposed designation of *Oryzaria boscii* Defrance in Bronn, 1825 as type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to stabilise the important foraminiferan generic name *Alveolina* in accord with majority usage, rejecting its treatment as a junior synonym of *Borelis* Montfort, 1808.

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1. For more than 150 years *Alveolina* d'Orbigny, 1826, has been among the most widely recognised and stratigraphically useful genera of the Foraminiferida. It is the type genus of the family ALVEOLINIDAE Ehrenberg, 1839 (table opposite p. 20, as 'Alveolinea').

2. In describing the genus, d'Orbigny (1826, p. 306) listed seven species, three being then denoted by *nomina nuda* that were made available in later publications: *A. bulloides* (later the type species of *Bullalveolina* Reichel, 1936); *A. elongata*; and *A. ovoidea* (later the type species of *Ovalveolina* Reichel, 1936). Another new species, *A. Quoii*, was based on accompanying figures (the spelling of this name, dedicated to J. R. C. Quoy, was emended by H. Douvillé (1907, p. 585) to *A. quoyi* when he made the species the type of *Alveolinella* Douvillé, 1907).

3. The remaining species listed by d'Orbigny were *A. melo* (= *Nautilus melo* Fichtel & Moll, 1798, p. 118), *A. boscii* (= *Oryzaria boscii* Defrance in Bronn, 1825, p. 44), and the new species *A. oblonga*. None was designated as the type species of *Alveolina*. In discussing these species, d'Orbigny said that *Alveolina melo* had also been described as *Clausulus indicator* Montfort, 1808, *Borelis melonoides* Montfort, 1808, *Melonia sphaerica* de Blainville, 1824, and *Melonites sphaeroidea* Lamarck, 1816. *Nautilus melo* Fichtel & Moll is now regarded as the type species of *Borelis* Montfort, 1808, and a neotype has been designated (Rögl & Hansen, 1984, p. 71).

4. In the synonymy of *Alveolina oblonga* d'Orbigny included *Fasciolites* Parkinson, 1811 (p. 158), a genus based on figures and a description, but to which no species were assigned. Galloway (1933, p. 150) stated that d'Orbigny's citation of the figures of *Fasciolites* in the synonymy of *A. oblonga* fixed that species as the type of *Fasciolites* by subsequent monotypy. This interpretation was followed by Reichel (in Loeblich & Tappan, 1964), but was not then and is not now correct. *Fasciolites elliptica* Sowerby, 1840, the first species to be included in *Fasciolites*, became the type by subsequent monotypy. This species was later placed in *Alveolina*. Yabe & Hanzawa (1929, p. 180) transferred *Fasciolites* to subgeneric status, and designated *Alveolina schwageri* Checchia-Rispoli, 1905 (p. 162) as the type of *Borelis (Fasciolites)*. Thus 3 different species have been cited as the type species of *Fasciolites*, and its continued use can only result in further confusion.

5. In the synonymy of *Alveolina boscii* d'Orbigny noted 'Alvéolite grain de festuque' [sic] Bosc, *Miliolites subulatus* [sic; recte *sabulosus*] Montfort, and *Orizaria* [sic; recte *Oryzaria*] *boscii* Defrance. *Oryzaria* is discussed below. *Miliolites sabulosus* Montfort, 1808 (p. 175; not a *nomen nudum* as stated by Hottinger, 1960b, p. 231) was said by Parker & Jones (1860b, p. 342) to be represented by 'a very bad figure of a fusiform *Alveolina.*' Later (1863, p. 431) they commented that *Alveolina boscii* Defrance (as represented by d'Orbigny's model no. 50) had previously been named *Miliolites sabulosus* by Montfort, and in 1865 (p. 26) Parker, Jones and Brady again observed that *A. sabulosa* had priority over *A. boscii.* Nevertheless, *A. sabulosa* has not been used since that date, whereas *A. boscii* has been widely reported in all the literature referring to the alveolines. Furthermore, despite these early statements of synonymy, the status and identity of *M. sabulosus* are not certainly established. The original figure could equally well represent the milioline *Fabularia,* and Montfort (1808, p. 175) merely stated that a broken specimen showed the interior of his miliolite to have many chamberlets as in the tinopores and the nummulites (the latter are hyaline calcareous perforate foraminifers unrelated to either the miliolines or the alveolines). He added that it was very common at Grignon in the Paris basin, which is also the type locality of *Fabularia discolites* Defrance in Bronn, 1825 (p. 43; the type species, by monotypy, of *Fabularia*), and of its senior synonym, *Nummulites ovatus* de Roissy, 1805. Thus, in the absence of a type specimen, *Miliolites sabulosus* is unrecognisable and we propose the suppression of the name. Even d'Orbigny's (1826) inclusion of *Miliolites 'subulatus* Montfort' [sic] in the synonymy of *Alveolina boscii* does not fix the nature of Montfort's taxon in the absence of any supporting evidence as to its true nature.

6. In proposing his new genus *Alveolina* d'Orbigny noted that some of the included species had been named earlier. Later (1839, pp. 69–70) he elaborated on the nomenclature of the taxon, observing that the oldest-named species had been referred by Fichtel & Moll to *Nautilus,* following the system of Linné and Gmelin. Bosc (1802, 1803, 1816) had observed the many chamberlets and complicated internal structure of his fossils and referred them to the coral genus *Alveolites* Lamarck, 1801. Bosc did not then erect a new genus but clearly stated that he was referring to Lamarck's and that the description should be extended to include species that were fusiform ('grain de festuque') or ovoid ('grain de millet') as well as globose or hemispherical forms.

7. In 1816 Defrance (p. 136) proposed *Alveolites* for a new genus distinct from Lamarck's coral genus (the name of which was spelled by de Blainville as *'Alveolitis'* in the following article). This genus included Bosc's 'Alvéolite grain de festuque' and 'Alvéolite grain de millet' and a new species, *Alveolites larva,* which, as the only included species with an available name, is the type species of *Alveolites* Defrance, by monotypy, even though this was not Defrance's intention. Although not a *nomen nudum* (as had been stated by Hottinger, 1960b, p. 230), *A. larva* is unrecognisable. No other foraminiferans have been referred to *Alveolites.* In 1820 (p. 103) Defrance said that the 'Alvéolite grain de millet' was his *Fabularia* 'discolithe'. Parker & Jones (1861, p. 162) synonymised that species with *Numulites ovatus* de Roissy, 1805, and the latter specific name is the valid name for the type species of the miliolid genus *Fabularia.* The 'Alvéolite grain de festuque' was stated by Defrance (1816) to be the 'discolithe ovoïde' of Fortis and in 1820 he named it in the vernacular as 'Oryzaire-Bosc'. This was later latinised by Defrance in Bronn (1825, p. 31) as *Oryzaria boscii.*

8. D'Orbigny (1826) regarded the various names proposed by Montfort, de

Blainville and Lamarck as unnecessary new names for species described by earlier authors, and thus as invalid. He stated (1839, p. 69): 'Nous avons reconnu ce chaos et nous avons cherché à le débrouiller; alors, tout en recourant au premier nom d'*Alveolites*, auquel nous substituâmes celui d'*Alveolina*, ayant découvert une espèce vivante, nous fîmes justice de tous ces genres inutiles et les indiquâmes seulement comme synonymes dans notre tableau méthodique. . .'.

9. He thus regarded *Alveolina* as a reverse name modification of *Alveolites* (proposed for a fossil coral), since fossil representatives of living genera were often in those days given names formed by substituting *-ites* for the termination of the original name (but see Article 20 of the Code). Nevertheless, d'Orbigny clearly shows that he was proposing *Alveolina* as a replacement name for *Alveolites* Defrance, 1816 (a junior homonym of *Alveolites* Lamarck, 1801). The two genera must therefore have the same type species, *A. larva* Defrance, but to accept this would be to treat *Alveolina* as a *nomen dubium* and this would be absurd. H. Douvillé (1907, p. 585) said 'on peut considérer comme type [of *Alveolina*] *Alv. Boscii* du Calcaire Grossier'. This was followed by Cushman (1917, p. 97 and later) and others, and *Alveolina boscii* (Defrance) has been regarded as the type species of the genus for most of this century.

10. However, an earlier type-species designation for *Alveolina* had been overlooked. Parker & Jones (1860a, p. 182), in discussing the species described by Fichtel & Moll, had stated: 'The oldest specific name on record for *Alveolina* is *A. melo*, which may well pass as the type'. This was accepted as the type designation by Reichel in Loeblich & Tappan, 1964 (see note by R. C. Moore, p. C506 therein), and *Alveolina* was accordingly regarded as a junior objective synonym of *Borelis* Montfort, 1808. The species formerly referred to *Alveolina* were transferred to *Fasciolites* Parkinson (see paragraph 4 above).

11. Few specialists on the alveolinids have agreed with this, which contradicts wide prior usage (e.g. Cushman, 1917, p. 97; Yabe & Hanzawa, 1929, p. 181; Reichel, 1936, 1937; Hottinger, 1960a, 1960b) and is discussed by Reichel in Loeblich & Tappan, 1964, p. C508 (note on *Fasciolites*). Some have continued to use *Alveolina* as a *nomen conservandum*, in the sense of *A. boscii*, even stating that a proposal for conservation would be prepared (e.g. Hottinger, 1973, p. 444; Drobne, 1977, p. 11) although none has been submitted.

12. In contrast, a few authors have accepted the Treatise usage and have not only recognised *Fasciolites* but in one instance (Gaemers, 1978, p. 106) proposed an additional subgenus, *Fasciolites* (*Microfasciolites*), with *Alveolina boscii* as type species.

13. Unfortunately, each attempt to stabilise alveolinid nomenclature (those of d'Orbigny, 1826, 1839, of Galloway, 1933, and of Reichel in Loeblich & Tappan, 1964) has only resulted in greater confusion. Action by the Commission using its plenary powers seems necessary to stabilise the nomenclature.

14. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers:
  (a) to set aside all previous designations of type species for *Alveolina* d'Orbigny, 1826, and to designate *Oryzaria boscii* Defrance in Bronn, 1825 as type species;
  (b) to suppress the generic names *Fasciolites* Parkinson, 1811 and *Oryzaria*

Defrance *in* Bronn, 1825 for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(c) to suppress the specific name *sabulosus* Montfort, 1808, as published in the binomen *Miliolites sabulosus*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Alveolina* d'Orbigny, 1826 (gender: feminine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, *Oryzaria boscii* Defrance in Bronn, 1825;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *boscii* Defrance in Bronn, 1825, as published in the binomen *Oryzaria boscii* (specific name of the type species of *Alveolina* d'Orbigny, 1826);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology the name ALVEOLINIDAE Ehrenberg, 1839 (type genus *Alveolina* d'Orbigny, 1826);

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the names (a) *Fasciolites* Parkinson, 1811, (b) *Oryzaria* Defrance in Bronn, 1825, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, and (c) *Microfasciolites* Gaemers, 1978, as a junior objective synonym of *Alveolina* d'Orbigny, 1826;

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *sabulosus* Montfort, 1808, as published in the binomen *Miliolites sabulosus*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above.

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Case 2044

Eriophyes von Siebold, 1851 and *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851 (Arachnida, Acarina): proposed designation of type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the designation of type species for the eriophyoid mite genera *Eriophyes* von Siebold, 1851 and *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851 which accord with the long-established understanding of these economically important taxa. Changes in eriophyoid nomenclature proposed in 1971 by R. A. Newkirk and H. H. Keifer are a cause of confusion, despite being in conformity with the Code.

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1. In 1971, Newkirk and Keifer published an article on a revision of the type species of *Eriophyes* von Siebold, 1851, and *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851, whereby the long standing usage and definition of these genera was to be drastically changed. Some of the repercussions of their revision were that species of the genus *Aceria* Keifer, 1944, would now be known as *Eriophyes*, and species of the genus *Eriophyes* as previously known would now be known as *Phytoptus*. *Phytocoptella* Newkirk and Keifer, 1971, was proposed as a new name for species previously placed in *Phytoptus*, and *Phytoptus vitis* Pagenstecher, 1857, which had been considered the type species of *Eriophyes*, was transferred to the newly proposed genus *Colomerus* Newkirk and Keifer, 1971.

2. Although these changes were in formal agreement with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, they were opposed by a number of acarologists internationally on the grounds that, as these were common and well known genera including a wide variety of economically important species, confusion would be caused and nomenclatural stability and universality upset. An application to the Commission, to use its plenary powers to designate type species so as to preserve the long established usage of *Phytoptus*, *Eriophyes* and *Aceria*, was made by V. G. Shevtchenko (1974; BZN **30**: 196–197). Other acarologists opposing the changes instigated by Newkirk and Keifer included E. E. Lindquist, J. Boczek, S. I. Sukhareva, F. D. Sapozhnikova, R. E. Ponomareva, Tz. I. Chubinishvili, D. C. M. Manson, M. K. P. Smith Meyer, G. W. Ramsay, E. Collyer, R. M. Emberson and G. P. Channabasavanna. Comments by some of them were published in the BZN (**32**: 17–18, 90 and **33**: 147–148). Comments by Keifer, Newkirk and Jeppson in favour of the changes, and supported by 5 other American acarologists, were also published therein (**32**: 86–90), as were rebuttals by Shevtchenko (**32**: 91–94) and Lindquist and others (**33**: 146–148).

3. The international consensus was that these genera contain many of the most economically important and best known species of eriophyoid mites in the world, and the literature on their taxonomy, ecology and control is extensive, as was documented by Shevtchenko (BZN, **32**: 91–94). In such a case, the strict application of the Code, involving the drastic changes proposed by Newkirk and Keifer, may not be in the best interests of stability and universality of nomenclature.

4. In 1977 the Commission voted on the case and overwhelmingly (by 18 votes to 3) supported the proposal by Shevtchenko and others. However, the Commission's vote was never published as an Opinion because of problems left unresolved concerning available names for the type species of *Phytoptus,* four of which are unused senior synonyms of *Phytoptus avellanae* Nalepa, 1889. The suppression of these synonyms is proposed here (see also BZN, **36**: 63–64).

5. Both Shevtchenko and Lindquist predicted that confusion would occur in the literature as a result of the changes by Newkirk and Keifer, and this has certainly been borne out in the subsequent 15 years. Keifer and Newkirk (BZN, **32**: 86–89) had dismissed this prediction as 'speculative, exaggerated and not warranted' when considered in the light of the relatively brief period of confusion, lasting from 1898 to about 1905, that resulted from comparable nomenclatural changes made during Nalepa's era. Yet the present period is already twice as long as that, rather than being the 'much shorter time' that they predicted, and confusion continues unabated. Nowhere is this confusion more evident than in the catalogue of eriophyoid mites by Davis *et al.* (1982), in which *Aceria* Keifer, 1944 is used for some species belonging in this genus yet not for others (including the type species of this genus, *Eriophyes tulipae*), and in which both the traditional and the changed concepts of *Phytoptus* and *Eriophyes* are used for assignment of species.

6. A further problem arose when Manson (1984a, b) pointed out that *Eriophyes vitis* (Pagenstecher, 1857) is quite distinct from, and not congeneric with, the vast majority of species in *Eriophyes*. This situation has to be resolved, either by leaving *E. vitis* in *Eriophyes* and transferring the majority of the species to another genus with a different type species, or by transferring *vitis* to another genus, i.e. *Colomerus* (as had already been done by Newkirk and Keifer (1971)), and selecting another type species for *Eriophyes*. The latter alternative was opted for, mainly because it abided by the principle of the I.C.Z.N. 1977 vote and created the least disturbance to the present classification. The new type species proposed for *Eriophyes* was *Phytoptus pyri* Pagenstecher, 1857.

7. In the light of the proposals, comments and vote referred to above the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy:
   (a) *pseudogallarum* Vallot, 1836, as published in the binomen *Acarus pseudogallarum*;
   (b) *coryli* Frauenfeld, 1865, as published in the binomen *Phytoptus coryli*;
   (c) *coryligallarum* Targioni–Tozzetti, 1885, as published in the binomen *Phytoptus coryligallarum*;
   (d) *avellanae* 'Amerling' (*sic*) Sorauer, 1886, as published in the binomen *Calycophthora avellanae*;

(2) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous type species designations for the genera *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851 and *Eriophyes* von Siebold, 1851, and to designate *Phytoptus avellanae* Nalepa, 1889 and *Phytoptus pyri* Pagenstecher, 1857 as the type species of those two genera respectively;

(3) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following:
  (a) *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (2) above *Phytoptus avellanae* Nalepa, 1889;
  (b) *Eriophyes* von Siebold, 1851 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (2) above *Phytoptus pyri* Pagenstecher, 1857;
  (c) *Aceria* Keifer, 1944 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation *Eriophyes tulipae* Keifer, 1938;
  (d) *Colomerus* Newkirk and Keifer, 1971 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation *Eriophyes gardeniella* Keifer, 1964;

(4) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following:
  (a) *avellanae* Nalepa, 1889, as published in the binomen *Phytoptus avellanae* (specific name of the type species of *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851);
  (b) *pyri* Pagenstecher, 1857, as published in the binomen *Phytoptus pyri* (specific name of the type species of *Eriophyes* von Siebold, 1851);
  (c) *tulipae* Keifer, 1938, as published in the binomen *Eriophyes tulipae* (specific name of the type species of *Aceria* Keifer, 1944);
  (d) *gardeniella* Keifer, 1964, as published in the binomen *Eriophyes gardeniella* (specific name of the type species of *Colomerus* Newkirk and Keifer, 1971);

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following, all as rejected in (1) above:
  (a) *pseudogallarum* Vallot, 1836, as published in the binomen *Acarus pseudogallarum*;
  (b) *coryli* Frauenfeld, 1865, as published in the binomen *Phytoptus coryli*;
  (c) *coryligallarum* Targioni–Tozzetti, 1885, as published in the binomen *Phytoptus coryligallarum*;
  (d) *avellanae* 'Amerling' (*sic*) Sorauer, 1886, as published in the binomen *Calycophthora avellanae*.

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(An extensive bibliography may be found in the previous entries relating to this case published in the BZN, i.e. **30**: 196–197; **32**: 17–18 and 86–94; **33**: 146–148 and **36**: 63–64).

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List of avian family-group names to be proposed for conservation

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The Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature (SCON) of the International Ornithological Congress has prepared a list of established names of avian family-group taxa (subtribes to superfamilies) and their synonyms as the first step in the process of writing an application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to stabilise use of these names. The SCON wishes to obtain input from all interested ornithologists and zoologists on this list of avian family-group names and its proposed application to the ICZN. The list is available to all interested ornithologists and zoologists who are willing to examine it carefully and provide the SCON with corrections, additions, comments, and suggestions. This list of avian family-group names is unofficial and should not be used for any purposes other than that just mentioned. Copies of the list may be obtained by writing to Professor Walter J. Bock, Chairperson SCON, at the address above.

Comment on the family name for the storm petrels (Aves) (Case 2024: see BZN **42**: 398–400)

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Melville (1985) has performed a good service in reviewing the complicated nomenclatural history of the family names used for the storm petrels and dippers, but I am strongly opposed to his very lengthy and convoluted resolution of the problems involved. Melville proposes to validate HYDROBATIDAE Mathews, 1912, which he correctly emphasises to be *doubly* invalid, because it is in 'current usage'. His proposal also results in the extremely inconsistent situation wherein a given family includes a subfamily (OCEANITINAE Forbes, 1881) with an older name. My views concerning the undesirability of such practices have been aired recently in this *Bulletin* and need not be repeated (Olson *et al.*, 1986).

Contrary to Melville, HYDROBATIDAE Mathews is in many quarters *not* in current usage. Following Brodkorb (1963), many authors, including virtually all avian paleontologists, have adopted the older name OCEANITIDAE Forbes, 1881, and discontinued the use of HYDROBATIDAE because it is clearly invalid (e.g. Condon, 1975; Clancey, 1980; Harrison, 1983; Maclean, 1985; Olson, 1985, and Beehler *et al.*, 1986).

Regardless of how 'current' one or the other name may be, there is still no real justification for sustaining the name HYDROBATIDAE Mathews, 1912, with the curious date citation 1912 (1865), derived from THALASSIDROMIDAE J. W. von Müller, 1865, as Melville proposes in conformance with Article 40b of the Code. Because it is based on the always troublesome precept of 'general acceptance', I am not convinced of the wisdom of Article 40b; why should the Commission in the present case abrogate the much more basic principles established in Articles 23a (Priority) and 52a (Homonymy)?

Melville's proposals require an arbitrary selection of Articles to be followed and others to be ignored, and he sets forth a long and burdensome list of unnecessary Official and Rejected names as well. The use of the plenary powers to override the basic rules of the Code merely decreases the usefulness of those rules and only leads to ambiguity and uncertainty concerning their proper application.

This particular case illustrates admirably the desirability of simply abiding by the Code, for if authors were only to continue to use OCEANITIDAE, as many do, no action would be required by the Commission, and the literature would not be taxed with additional Official and Rejected names.

References

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Brodkorb, P. 1963. Catalogue of Fossil Birds. Part 1. (Archaeopterygiformes through Ardeiformes). *Bulletin of the Florida State Museum, Biological Sciences*, **7**(4): 179–293.

Clancey, P. A. 1980 (Ed.) *Checklist of Southern African Birds*. 325 pp. Southern African Ornithological Society.

Condon, H. T. 1975. *Checklist of the birds of Australia*, Part I. Non-passerines. 311 pp. Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union.

Harrison, P. 1983. *Seabirds, an identification guide*. 448 pp. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Maclean, G. 1985. *Roberts' birds of Southern Africa*. 5th ed., lii + 848 pp. Johan Voelcker Bird Book Fund, Cape Town.

Melville, R. V. 1985. The family names for the storm petrels and the dippers. *BZN* **42**(4): 398–400.

Olson, S. L. 1985. Early Pliocene Procellariiformes (Aves) from Langebaanweg, South-western Cape Province, South Africa. *Annals of the South African Museum*, **95**(3): 123–145.

Olson, S. L., Rea, A. M. & Brodkorb, P. 1986. Comment on the proposed grant of precedence to THRESKIORNITHIDAE Richmond, 1917 (Aves) over PLATALEINAE Bonaparte, 1838. *BZN* **43**(1): 12–13.

Comments on the proposed conservation of *Apanteles* (currently *Pholetesor*) *ornigis* Weed, 1887 (Insecta, Hymenoptera)
(Case 2506: see BZN **43**: 96–98 and 324)

(1) L. B. Holthuis
Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Postbus 9517, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands.

As there seems no certainty that *A. ornigis* and *Microgaster robiniae* are the same species (the latter 'is indistinguishable morphologically from *many small* [my italics] individuals' of the former), and as the holotype of *M. robiniae* is extant, it might be better to give the name *ornigis* precedence over *robiniae* rather than to suppress the latter altogether. Later authors may feel that the two species are different.

(2) C. van Achterberg
Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Postbus 9517, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands

Although I am not a specialist of the group, in my experience a slight difference of biology may indicate that more than one species or subspecies may be involved; with internal parasitic Hymenoptera (as in this case) one must be particularly careful. In my opinion Dr Whitfield should synonymise both names for the moment and take the older (*robiniae* Fitch, 1859), because *long*-term stability is best served by using the oldest available name except in a few very special cases. The change of the valid name of the type species of *Pholetesor* will not cause undue confusion.

(3) Reply by J. B. Whitfield
Department of Entomology, The Ohio State University, 1735 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210–1220, U.S.A.

My reason for applying to the Commission was not simply a preference for the name *ornigis*. There is a problem in the practical application of the name *robiniae*: even if specimens are found from the type-host of *robiniae* that are not conspecific with *ornigis*, the type material of *robiniae* is in such poor condition that it would be unlikely that an absolutely certain identity with the new material could be established. Fitch's description is of no help; it is among the least informative descriptions I have seen, describing only the coloration of one sex (and it appears this coloration is an artifact of preparation) and generic characters (i.e. characters shared by essentially all *Apanteles sensu lato*) of the other.

The only solution I see other than suppressing *robiniae* is to treat it as a *nomen dubium* — perhaps this is essentially equivalent to Holthuis' suggestion. It seems to me preferable to take some sort of stand that will make it easier for future workers to have a definite name.

Comment on the proposed designation of *Microgaster australis* Thomson, 1895 as type species of *Microgaster* Latreille, 1804 (Insecta, Hymenoptera)
(Case 2397; see BZN **43**: 173–174)

James B. Whitfield
Department of Entomology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, U.S.A.

1. I enthusiastically support the recent proposal by W. R. M. Mason (1986) to stabilise the nomenclature of the genera *Microgaster* Latreille, 1804 and *Microplitis* Foerster, 1862, by setting aside the designation of *Ichneumon deprimator* Fabricius, 1798 as type species of *Microgaster* and replacing it with *Microgaster australis* Thomson, 1895. This action would, as asserted by Mason, prevent confusion in the applied literature and would preserve the names and identities of two of the most familiar and easily identifiable genera of BRACONIDAE.

2. Despite the recent publication by Papp (1984) of a review of the European species of *Microplitis* (sensu Nixon 1965, 1970 & Mason, 1981) under the name *Microgaster* Latreille, 1804, following van Achterberg's (1982) discovery of the identity of the *Ichneumon deprimator* lectotype, the use of *Microgaster* for the genus traditionally known as *Microplitis* and the use of the name *Lissogaster* Bengtsson, 1926 for that traditionally known as *Microgaster* (sensu Nixon, 1968) have not caught on in the applied literature, nor have most braconid systematists accepted these changes. It would be most confusing if many had, since the name *Microgaster* could then refer to either of two large but biologically very different genera, depending on one's interpretation.

3. It would be meaningless to supplement Mason's (1986) case by citing voluminous references to these two genera from the entomological and agricutural literature. I hope that the International Commission will use its plenary powers to prevent nomenclatural confusion between two economically and ecologically important groups of parasitic wasps.

Additional references

Mason, W. R. M. 1981. The polyphyletic nature of *Apanteles* Foerster (Hymenoptera: Braconidae): a phylogeny and reclassification of Microgastrinae. *Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Canada*, no. 115, 147 pp.

Papp, J. 1984. Palaearctic species of *Microgaster* Latreille (= *Microplitis* Förster) with description of seven new species (Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Microgastrinae). *Entomologische Abhandlungen und Berichte aus dem Staatlichen Museum für Tierkunde in Dresden*, **47**: 95–140.

Comment on the proposed suppression of the generic name *Belemnites* Lamarck, 1799 (Mollusca, Coleoidea)
(Case 2571: see BZN **43**: 355–359)

C. W. Wright
Old Rectory, Seaborough, Beaminster, Dorset DT8 3QY, U.K.

I strongly support the application by Doyle and Riegraf to suppress the generic name *Belemnites* Lamarck, 1799, on two grounds. The first is the unacceptable risk to the stability of generic names in current use by attempts to designate a recognisable type species for *Belemnites* from the apparent syntypes. The second and more general is similar to that in the analogous case of *Ammonites* Bruguière, 1789 (Arkell, 1951: BZN **2**: 200–203 and Opinion 305), namely the grave confusion that would result between the vernacular use of 'belemnites' on the one hand and on the other the validated use of *Belemnites* for a particular generic taxon.

Doyle and Riegraf make no proposal regarding the family-group name BELEMNITIDAE d'Orbigny, 1845, which presumably needs to be conserved.

Reply by P. Doyle
British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K.

and W. Riegraf
Hollandtstrasse 55, D-4400 Muenster-Gievenbeck, W. Germany

We welcome Mr Wright's comment, and support for our proposals. As we mentioned therein, the family BELEMNITIDAE is in long-established use; there are already precedents for the selective retention of family names (see Article 40 of the Code), and in addition to our earlier requests (BZN **43**: 357) we wish to ask the Commission:

(1) to use its plenary powers to designate *Passaloteuthis* Lissajous, 1915 as the type genus of BELEMNITIDAE d'Orbigny, 1845;

(2) to place on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology the name BELEMNITIDAE d'Orbigny, 1845 (type genus *Passaloteuthis* Lissajous, 1915);

(3) to complete the entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology for *Passaloteuthis* Lissajous, 1915 by recording that this is the type genus of BELEMNITIDAE d'Orbigny, 1845, by designation in (1) above.

OPINION 1420

Humerobates Sellnick, 1928 (Arachnida, Acari): designation of *Humerobates rostrolamellatus* Grandjean, 1936 as type species

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers all previous descriptions of type species for the nominal genus *Humerobates* Sellnick, 1928 are hereby set aside and *Humerobates rostrolamellatus* Grandjean, 1936 is designated as type species;

(2) The name *Humerobates* Sellnick, 1928 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (1) above, *Humerobates rostrolamellatus* Grandjean, 1936, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) The name *rostrolamellatus* Grandjean, 1936, as published in the binomen *Humerobates rostrolamellatus* (specific name of the type species of *Humerobates* Sellnick, 1928), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2374

An application for the designation of *Humerobates rostrolamellatus* Grandjean, 1936 as type species of *Humerobates* Sellnick, 1928 was received from Dr R. A. Norton (*State University of New York, U.S.A.*) on 10 March 1981. After correspondence a revised draft was published in BZN **42**: 54–56 (April 1985). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the BZN as well as to twelve general and three specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Professor L. S. Subias (*University of Madrid*).

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 55. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 16: Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Alvarado, Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell, Starobogatov and Thompson.

Original references

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

Humerobates Sellnick, 1928, *Tierwelt Mitteleuropas* **3**: 11

rostrolamellatus, Humerobates, Grandjean, 1936, *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France,* **105**: 77.

OPINION 1421

Erigone Audouin, [1826] (Arachnidae, Araneae): *Erigone longipalpis* Sundevall, 1830, designated as type species

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Erigone* Audouin, [1826] are hereby set aside and *Erigone longipalpis* Sundevall, 1830 is designated as type species;

(2) The name *Erigone* Audouin, [1826] (gender: feminine) type species, by designation in (1) above, *Erigone longipalpis* Sundevall, 1830, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) The name *longipalpis* Sundevall, 1830, as published in the binomen *Erigone longipalpis*, (specific name of the type species of *Erigone* Audouin, [1826]), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2480

An application for the designation of *Erigone longipalpis* Sundevall, 1830 as type species of *Erigone* Audouin, [1826], was received from Mr A. F. Millidge (*Lyme Regis, Dorset, U.K.*) on 19 June 1984. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 91–92 (April 1985). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and three specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Professor Dr O. Kraus.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 92. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 18: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov.

Dr Lehtinen commented: 'I strongly support the change of the type species of *Erigone*, but the timing of the proposal is unsatisfactory. My support for the application is given now only to avoid repeated handling of the case.

'The application refers to an as yet undescribed and unnamed genus distinct from *Erigone*, including a few species, among them *E. vagans* Audouin, [1826]. This species is quite well known and it has been included in *Erigone* in all taxonomic works prior to this application. The sudden leaving of the previous type species of *Erigone* outside any named genus cannot be recommended.

'The change of the type species of a genus is normally a good solution for nomenclatural problems when the valid type species is dubious, poorly known or traditionally regarded as representative of another genus. It can also be done simultaneously with the description of a new genus, in which the previous type species is placed.

'I agree with the taxonomic views given by Millidge, but the description of the new taxon of the generic group (with an idea of its rank) should have preceded this application. If this kind of decision becomes a routine, the original role of the Commission would be altered. In my opinion, the main task of the Commission is to clear nomenclatural problems in existing taxa, not to force taxonomists to create new taxa. A nomenclatural treatment of any taxon involved in the decisions should be possible without any further taxonomic work.'

Original references

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

Erigone Audouin, [1826], *Description de l'Egypte. Histoire Naturelle*, vol. 1(4), p. 115

longipalpis, Erigone, Sundevall, 1830, *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar*, **1829**: 212.

OPINION 1422

Ichnotropis Peters, 1854 (Reptilia, Sauria): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the name *Thermophilus* Fitzinger, 1843 is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) The name *Ichnotropis* Peters, 1854 (gender: feminine) type species, by subsequent designation by FitzSimons, 1943, *Ichnotropis macrolepidota* Peters, 1854, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) The name *capensis* A. Smith, 1838, as published in the binomen *Algyra capensis* (the valid name at the time of this ruling for the type species of *Ichnotropis* Peters, 1854) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) The name *Thermophilus* Fitzinger, 1843, as suppressed in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

History of case 2377

An application for the conservation of *Ichnotropis* Peters, 1854 was received from Dr W. R. Branch (*Port Elizabeth Museum, RSA*) and Dr R. G. Broadly (*National Museum, Zimbabwe*) on 27 April 1981. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 89–90 (April 1985). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and five specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 90. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 17: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — 1: Kabata.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov.

Dr Kabata commented: 'The use of *Ichnotropis* clearly contravenes the Principle of Priority. The applicants claim that its preservation is necessary to preserve nomenclatural stability. I believe they have failed to substantiate their claim. The number of publications in which *Ichnotropis* was used is not really great and the taxon itself is of only moderate interest. Hence a return to the original name would not cause any hardship or significant confusion.'

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

capensis, Algyra, A. Smith, 1838, *Magazine of Natural History and Journal of Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology and Meteorology,* **2**: 94

Ichnotropis Peters, 1854, *Monatsberichte der Königlichen Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin,* **1854**: 617

Thermophilus Fitzinger, 1843, *Systema Reptilium* . . . p. 21.

OPINION 1423

Olpium Koch, 1873 (Arachnida): *Obisium pallipes* Lucas, [1846] designated as type species; interpretation of the nominal species *Olpium kochi* Simon, 1881

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Olpium* Koch, 1873 are hereby set aside and *Obisium pallipes* Lucas, [1846] is designated as type species;

(b) it is hereby ruled that the specific name *kochi* Simon, 1881, as published in the binomen *Olpium kochi* and as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Harvey & Mahnert, 1986 (BZN **42**: 86), denotes a different nominal species from *hermannii* Audouin, 1826, as published in the binomen *Chelifer hermannii*;

(2) The name *Olpium* L. Koch, 1873 (gender: neuter) type species, by designation in (1)(a) above, *Obisium pallipes* Lucas, [1846], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *pallipes* Lucas, [1846], as published in the binomen *Obisium pallipes* (specific name of the type species of *Olpium* L. Koch, 1873) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *kochi* Simon, 1881, as published in the binomen *Olpium kochi* Simon, 1881 and as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Harvey & Mahnert, 1986 (BZN **42**: 86) and denoting a different nominal species from *hermannii* Audouin, 1826, as published in the binomen *Chelifer hermannii*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(5) The name OLPIIDAE Banks, 1895 (type genus *Olpium* L. Koch, 1873) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

History of case 2484

An application for the designation of *Obisium pallipes* Lucas, [1846] as type species of *Olpium* Koch, 1873 and an interpretation of the nominal species *Olpium kocki* Simon, 1881, was received from Dr M. S. Harvey (*CSIRO, Australia*) and V. Mahnert (*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland*) on 1 August 1984. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 85–88 (April 1985). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and three specialist serials. A supportive comment from Professor Dr R. Schuster (*Universität Graz, Austria*) was published in BZN **43**: 118.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 87. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 18: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov.

In a letter dated 4 July 1985 Dr M. S. Harvey pointed out that the date of *Obisium pallipes* Lucas should be cited as [1846] and this was mentioned on the voting paper. The date citations in the application (BZN **42**: 85–88) should be corrected.

With their votes Drs Lehtinen and Ride pointed out that the lectotype designation for *Olpium kochi* Simon, 1881 made by Harvey & Mahnert in the application (BZN **42**: 86, para. 6) should be included in this ruling.

Original references

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

kochi, Olpium, Simon, 1881, *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France,* **6**: 14

Olpium Koch, 1873, *Uebersichtliche Darstellung der europaischen Chernetiden* (*Pseudoscorpione*), p. 33

OLPIIDAE Banks, 1895, *Journal of the New York Entomological Society,* **3**(1): 10

OPINION 1424

Gnamptodon Haliday, 1833 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): *Bracon pumilio* Nees, 1834 designated as type species

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Gnamptodon* Haliday, 1833 are hereby set aside and *Bracon pumilio* Nees, 1834 is designated as type species.

(2) It is hereby ruled that the name *Gnaptodon* Haliday, 1837 is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Gnamptodon* Haliday, 1833.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Dapsilarthra* Foerster, 1862 (gender: feminine) type species, by monotypy, *Alysia apii* Curtis, 1826;

(b) *Gnamptodon* Haliday, 1833 (gender: masculine) type species, by designation under the plenary powers, *Bracon pumilio* Nees, 1834;

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(a) *apii* Curtis, 1826, as published in the binomen *Alysia apii* (specific name of the type species of *Dapsilarthra* Foerster, 1862);

(b) *pumilio* Nees, 1834, as published in the binomen *Bracon pumilio* (specific name of the type species of *Gnamptodon* Haliday, 1833).

(5) The name *Gnaptodon* Haliday, 1837 (an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Gnamptodon* Haliday, 1833) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

History of case 2312

An application for the conservation of *Dapsilarthra* Foerster, 1862 was first received from Dr C. van Achterberg (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden*) on 16 July 1979. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **41**: 53–55 (March 1984). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general and eight specialist serials. Comments were received from Dr G. C. D. Griffiths (*University of Alberta, Canada*) and Dr R. Wharton (*Texas A&M University, U.S.A.*) and published with a reply from Dr van Achterberg and a note from the Secretary in BZN **42**: 101–103. Corrections to Dr Griffiths' comment and to the Secretary's note were published in BZN **43**: 14.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals published in BZN **41**: 51–53, modified in the light of the published comments and notes referred to above. These modifications are incorporated in this ruling. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 18: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov.

Original references

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling in the present Opinion:

apii, Alysia Curtis, 1826, *British Entomology*, vol. 2, p. 141

Dapsilarthra Foerster, 1862, *Verhandlungen des Naturhistorischen Vereins der Preussischen Rheinlande und Westfalens*, **19**: 267

Gnamptodon Haliday, 1833, *Entomological Magazine*, **1**: 265

Gnaptodon Haliday, 1837, *Entomological Magazine*, **4**: 220

pumilio, Bracon, Nees von Esenbeck, 1834, *Hymenopterorum Ichneumonibus Affinium Monograph*, vol. 1, p. 90.

OPINION 1425

Suppressed: *Spiroglyphus* Daudin, 1800 and *Stoa* De Serres, 1855 (Mollusca, Gastropoda) and specific names published in combination with them

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy:

(a) *Spiroglyphus* Daudin, 1800;

(b) *Stoa* De Serres, 1855;

(c) *annulatus* Daudin, 1800, as published in the binomen *Spiroglyphus annulatus;* and *politus* Daudin, 1800, as published in the binomen *Spiroglyphus politus*;

(d) *perforans* De Serres, 1855, as published in the binomen *Stoa perforans; ammonitiformis* De Serres, 1855, as published in the binomen *Stoa ammonitiformis*; and *spirulaeformis* De Serres, 1855, as published in the binomen *Stoa spirulaeformis*;

(2) The name *Dendropoma* Mörch, 1861 (gender: neuter) type species, by subsequent designation by Keen (1961), *Siphonium (Dendropoma) lituellum* Mörch, 1861, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) The name *lituellum* Mörch, 1861, as published in the combination *Siphonium (Dendropoma) lituella* (specific name of the type species of *Dendropoma* Mörch, 1861) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Spiroglyphus* Daudin, 1800, as suppressed in (1)(a) above;

(b) *Stoa* De Serres, 1855, as suppressed in (1)(b) above;

(5) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *annulatus* Daudin, 1800, as published in the binomen *Spiroglyphus annulatus* and as suppressed in (1)(c) above;

(b) *politus* Daudin, 1800, as published in the binomen *Spiroglyphus politus* and as suppressed in (1)(c) above;

(c) *perforans* De Serres, 1855, as published in the binomen *Stoa perforans* and as suppressed in (1)(d) above;

(d) *ammonitiformis* De Serres, 1855, as published in the binomen *Stoa ammonitiformis* and as suppressed in (1)(d) above;

(e) *spirulaeformis* De Serres, 1855, as published in the binomem *Stoa spirulaeformis* and as suppressed in (1)(d) above.

History of case 2340

An application for the suppression of several equivocal vermetid names was received from Dr A. M. Keen (formerly of *Stanford University, U.S.A.*) and Dr M. G. Hadfield (*University of Hawaii, U.S.A.*) on 7 September 1983. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 46–49 (April 1985). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the BZN as well as to twelve general and thirteen specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 48. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 16: Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Alvarado, Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell, Starobogatov and Thompson.

Original references

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the ruling in the present Opinion:

ammonitiformis, Stoa, De Serres, 1855, *Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Paris. Zoologie,* ser. 4: 240

annulatus, Spiroglyphus, Daudin, 1800, *Recueil de mémoires et de notes sur des espèces inédites ou peu connues de Mollusques, de Vers, et de Zoophytes,* p. 50

Dendropoma Mörch, 1861, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1861**: 153

littuellum, Siphonium (*Dendropoma*), Mörch, 1861, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1861**: 154

politus, Spiroglyphus, Daudin, 1800, *Recueil de mémoires et de notes sur des espèces inédites ou peu connues de Mollusques, de Vers, et de Zoophytes,* p. 49

perforans, Stoa, De Serres, 1855, *Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Paris. Zoologie,* ser. 4: 241

Spiroglyphus, Daudin, 1800, *Recueil de mémoires et de notes sur des espèces inédites ou peu connues de Mollusques, de Vers, et de Zoophytes,* p. 39

spirulaeformis, Stoa, De Serres, 1855, *Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Paris. Zoologie,* ser. 4: 241

Stoa De Serres, 1855, *Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Paris. Zoologie,* ser. 4: 238

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Dendropoma* Mörch, 1861: of *Siphonium* (*Dendropoma*) *lituellum* Mörch, 1861 by Keen, 1961. *Bulletin of the British Museum* (*Natural History*), **7**, no. 3: 189.

OPINION 1426

Argyrodes Simon, 1864 and *Robertus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879 (Arachnida, Araneae): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the name *Argyrodes* Guénée, 1845, and all uses of that name prior to the publication of *Argyrodes* Simon, 1864, are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(b) the name *Ctenium* Menge, 1871, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Argyrodes* Simon, 1864 (gender; masculine) type species, by tautonymy, *Linyphia argyrodes* Walckenaer, 1841;

(b) *Robertus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879 (gender: masculine) type species, by monotypy, *Robertus astutus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879;

(c) *Eucarphia* Hübner, [1825] type species, by subsequent designation by Ragonot, 1855, *Tinea vitella* Fabricius, 1787 (Lepidoptera).

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *argyrodes* Walckenaer, 1841, as published in the binomen *Linyphia argyrodes* (specific name of the type species of *Argyrodes* Simon, 1864);

(b) *neglectus* Pickard-Cambridge, 1871, as published in the binomen *Neriene neglecta* (valid name at the time of this ruling for the type species of *Robertus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879);

(c) *vinetella* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the binomen *Tinea vinetella* (specific name of the type species of *Eucarphia* Hübner, [1825]) (Lepidoptera).

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Argyrodes* Guénée, 1845;

(b) *Ctenium* Menge, 1871.

History of case 1481

An application for the conservation of *Argyrodes* Simon, 1864 and *Robertus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879 was received from Dr H. W. Levi (*Harvard University, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) on 25 May 1961. The case included two lesser used generic names (*Dipoenura* and *Theonoe*) and was published in BZN **19**: 43–47. Due to procedural errors at the time, the voting paper issued in 1963 was cancelled and, under Article 80, the two names *Argyrodes* and *Robertus* have been protected since 1962.

In September 1982, the Secretary wrote to Professor Levi to apologise for ths mishandling of the case and to suggest ways by which the case could be concluded. Professor Levi rewrote the case completely and this was received on 5 November 1984. It was published in BZN **42**: 81–84 (April 1985). Notice of the possible use of the plenary power was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and three specialist serials. A comment from Professor Dr O. Kraus (*Zoologisches Institute*

und Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg, BRD) was published in BZN **43**: 7–8 with a note by the Executive Secretary on additional comments from Professor B. J. Kaston (*San Diego State University, U.S.A.*) and Professor K. Thaler (*Universität Innsbruck, Austria*). Supportive comments were received from Dr K. Mikhailov (*Moscow State University*) and Dr B. Y. Main (*University of Western Australia*).

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 83–84 as modified in **43**: 7. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 17: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride (in part), Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin (in part), Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — 1: Savage.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov. Ride and Trjapitzin voted against giving *Robertus* Pickard-Cambridge, 1879 precedence over *Ctenium* Menge, 1871.

Original references

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling in the present Opinion:

Argyrodes Guénée, 1845, *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France*, ser. 2, **3**: 322

Argyrodes Simon, 1864, *Histoire naturelle des Araignées*, ed. 1, p. 253

argyrodes, Linyphia, Walckenaer, 1841, *Roret's Suites à Buffon*, Aptères II, p. 282

Eucarphia Hübner, [1825] *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmetterlinge*, p. 364

neglectus, Neriene, Pickard-Cambridge, 1871, *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*, **27**: 443

Robertus O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879, *The Spiders of Dorset*, p. 103

vinetella, Tinea, Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Insectorum* . . . p. 242.

OPINION 1427

Taenia perfoliata Schrank, 1788 (Cestoda): conserved and confirmed as type species of *Anoplocephala* Blanchard, 1848

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *equina* Pallas, 1781, as published in the binomen *Taenia equina*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) The entry for the name *Anoplocephala* Blanchard, 1848 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology is hereby confirmed and completed as follows: *Anoplocephala* Blanchard, 1848 (gender: feminine), type species, by subsequent designation by Braun, 1900, *Taenia perfoliata* Schrank, 1788;

(3) The name *perfoliata* Schrank, 1788, as published in the binomen *Taenia perfoliata* (specific name of the type species of *Anoplocephala* Blanchard, 1788) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) The name *Anoplocephala* Stål, 1870 (a junior homonym of *Anoplocephala* Blanchard, 1848) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(5) The name *equina* Pallas, 1781, as published in the binomen *Taenia equina* and as suppressed in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2498

An application for the conservation of *Taenia perfoliata* Schrank, 1788 with confirmation of it as the nominal type species of *Anoplocephala* Blanchard, 1848 (see Opinion 77), was formulated in 1984 by the then Secretary, Mr R. V. Melville. After correspondence with specialists the case was published in BZN **42**: 77 (April 1985). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and five specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 77. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 18: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov.

Original references

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the ruling in the present Opinion:

Anophocephala Blanchard, 1848, *Annales Sciences naturelles, Paris* (3) Zool. **10**: 344.

Anoplocephala Stål, 1870, *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar* **9**, no. 1: 88

equina, Taenia, Pallas, 1781, *Neue nordische Beytraege* . . . vol. 1, p. 71
perfoliata, Taenia, Schrank, 1788, *Ver Eingeweide würmer,* p. 37

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Anoplocephala* Blanchard, 1848: of *Taenia perfoliata* Schrank by Braun, 1900 *in* Bronn's *Klassen und Ordnungen des Tierreichs,* vol. 4, Abt. Ib, lief. 59–62, p. 1657.

OPINION 1428

Hymenolepis Weinland, 1858 (Cestoda): *Taenia diminuta* Rudolphi, 1819 designated as type species

Ruling

(a) Under the plenary powers all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Hymenolepis* Weinland, 1858 are hereby set aside and *Taenia diminuta* Rudolphi, 1819 is designated as type species;

(2) The name *Hymenolepis* Weinland, 1858 (gender: feminine) type species, by designation under the plenary powers, *Taenia diminuta* Rudolphi, 1819, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) The name *diminuta* Rudolphi, 1819, as published in the binomen *Taenia diminuta*, (specific name of the type species of *Hymenolepis* Weinland, 1858) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) The name HYMENOLEPIDINAE Perrier, [1896] (type genus *Hymenolepis* Weinland, 1858) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

History of case 1156

An application for the designation of *Taenia diminuta* Rudolphi, 1819 as type species of *Hymenolepis* Weinland, 1858 was first formulated by the late Francis Hemming (then Secretary) in 1956 following the discovery of an error in Opinion 77, which had already placed *Hymenolepis* on the Official List. In 1984 the then Secretary (Mr R. V. Melville) reviewed the case and an application was published in BZN **42**: 72–73 (April 1985). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and five specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 73. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows.

Affirmative votes — 17: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — 1: Kraus.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov.

Original References

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

diminuta, Taenia, Rudolphi, 1819, *Entozoorum Synopsis, cui accedunt mantissa duplex et indices locupletissimi*, p. 689

HYMENOLEPIDINAE Perrier, [1896] *Traité de Zoologie*, part 2, Fasc, 4, p. 1852

Hymenolepis Weinland, 1858, *Human Cestoides. An essay on the tapeworms of Man*, p. 49.

OPINION 1429

A ruling on the authorship and dates of the Sowerbys' *Mineral Conchology of Great Britain*

Ruling

(1) It is hereby ruled that the publication date of the pages and plates of the *Mineral Conchology of Great Britain*, 1812–1845 are to be taken as set out by Cleevely (1974).

(2) It is hereby ruled that the change of authorship from James to James de Carle Sowerby is to be taken as stated by Renevier (1855) and as indicated in the Appendix. All species described and figured in vols. 1 to 3 and vol. 4, pages 1–114 and plates 1 to 383 (parts 1–66) are to be attributed to James Sowerby and all those described and figured in subsequent pages and plates are to be attributed to James de Carle Sowerby.

History of case 2483

An application for a ruling on the authorship and dates of the Sowerby's *Mineral Conchology of Great Britain* was received from Mr C. W. Wright (*Seaborough, Dorset, U.K.*) and Mr R. J. Cleevely (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 19 July 1984. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 64–72 (April 1985). No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 66. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 17: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — 1: Kabata.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov.

Dr Kabata voted against the application because he did not consider the case as being appropriate for a ruling by the Commission.

APPENDIX TO OPINION

Publication dates of the *Mineral Conchology of Great Britain*

Vol. I: 18 Parts

Part	Plates	Pages	Date
1	1–3*	i–vii, 9–16	June 1st, 1812
2	4–9	17–32	Aug. 1st
3	10–15	33–48	Feb. 1st, 1813
4	16–21	49–60	Apr. 1st
5	22–27	61–72	June 1st
6	28–33	73*–76*, 73–84	Aug. 1st
7	33 bis, 34–38	73**–84**	Oct. 1st
8	39–44	85–96	Dec. 1st
9	45–50	97–108	Feb. 1st, 1814
10	51–56	109–124	Apr. 1st
11	57–62	125–140	June 1st
12	63–67**	141–152	Aug. 1st
13	68–73	153–168	Oct. 1st
14	74–78**	169–178	Dec. 1st
15	79–84	179–194	Feb. 1st, 1815
16	85–90	195–202	Apr. 1st
17	91–96	203–218	June 1st
18	97–102	219–234, & Index to Vol. [pp. 2]	Aug. 1st

Vol. II: 17 Parts

19	103–108	1–12	Oct. 1st, 1815
	Includes Supplementary Index to Vol. I: 8		
20	109–114	13–28	Dec. 1st
21	115–120	29–44	Feb. 1st 1816
22	121–126	45–60	Apr. 1st
23	127–132	61–72	June 1st
24	133–138	[73–84] = 77–78	Aug. 1st
25	139–144	85–100	Oct. 1st
26	145–150	101–116	Dec. 1st
27	151–156	117–128	Feb. 1st, 1817
28	157–162	129–140	Apr. 1st
29	163–168	141–154	June 1st
30	169–174	155–166	Aug. 1st
31	175–180	167–178	Oct. 1st
32	181–184, 184A, 185–186φ	179–194	Dec. 1st
33	187–192	195–210	Feb. 1st, 1818
34	193–198	211–224	Apr. 1st
35	199–203**	225–235 & Index to Vol. II: [237–239]	June 1st

N.B. Supplementary Index to Vol. II (pp. 240–251) appeared in No. 38 (Dec. 1st, 1818).

Vol. III: 18 Parts

36	204–209	1–16	Aug. 1st, 1818
37	210–215	17–28	Oct. 1st
38	216–221	29–40	Dec. 1st
39	222–227	41–48	Feb. 1st, 1819
40	228–233	49–58	Apr. 1st
41	234–239	59–68	June 1st
42	240–245	69–80	Aug. 1st
43	246–248*	81–88	Oct. 1st
44	249–253**	89–98	Dec. 1st
45	254–259	99–106	Feb. 1st, 1820
46	260–265	107–118	Apr. 1st
47	266–271	119–126	May 1st
48	272–277	127–138	May 1st, 1821
49	278–283	139–150	June 1st
50	284–289	151–162	July 1st
51	290–294**	163–166, 166*–167*	
		167–170	Aug. 1st
52	295–300	171–178	Sept. 1st
53	301–306	179–184 & Index to	
		Vol. III: [185–186]	Oct. 1st

Supplementary Index to Vol. III published in No. 61 (June 1st, 1822): 187–194

Vol. IV: 17 Parts

54	307–312	1–8	Nov. 1st, 1821
55	313–318	9–16	Dec. 1st
56	319–324	17–24	Jan. 1st, 1822
57	325–330	25–32	Feb. 1st
58	331–336	33–44	Mar. 1st
59	337–342	45–56	Apr. 1st
60	343–348	57–68	May 1st
61	349–354	69–76	June 1st
62	355–359**	77–82	July 1st
63	360–365	83–90	Aug. 1st
64	366–371	89b, 91–96	Sept. 1st
65	372–377	97–104	Oct. 1st
66	378–383	105–114	Nov. 1st

Species described in the above parts are to be attributed to James Sowerby, and in those below to James de Carle Sowerby

67	384–388**	115–122	Jan. 1st, 1823
68	389–394	123–130	Feb. 1st
69	395–400	131–138	Apr. 1st
70	401–407φ	139–148 & Index to	
		Vol. IV: [149–151]	May 1st

Supplementary Index to Vol. IV published in No. 73 (Aug. 1st 1823): 153–160

Vol. V: 16 Parts

71	408–413	1–12	June 1st, 1823
72	414–419	13–20	July 1st
73	420–425	21–32	Aug. 1st
74	426–431	33–40	Sept. 1st
75	432–437	41–48	Nov. 1st
76	438–443	49–64	Dec. 1st
77	445–450	65–72	Jan. 1st, 1824
78	*444, 451–455	63*–64*, 73–78	Mar. 1st
79	456–461	79–90	Apr. 1st
80	462–467	91–98	May 1st
81	468–473	99–114	Aug. 1st
82	474–479	115–130	Nov. 1st
83	480–485	131–138	Dec. 1st
84	486–491	139–144	Mar. 1st, 1825
85	492–497	145–152	May 1st
86	498–503	153–168 & Index to Vol. V: [169–171]	Sept. 1st

* Note on cover = "this table was accidentally passed over in No. 77, which should have begun with it".

Vol. VI: 19 parts

87	504–509	1–12	Feb. 1st, 1826
88	510–515	13–28	Mar. 1st
89	516–521	29–36	Apr. 1st
90	522–527	37–44	May 1st
91	528–533	45–50	July 1st
92	534–539	51–76	Sept. 1st
93	540–545	77–86	Nov. 1st
94	546–551	87–96	Jan. 1st, 1827
95	552–557	97–108	Mar. 1st
96	558–562**	109–120	May 1st
97	563–568	121–132	Aug. 1st
98	569–574	133–140	Sept. 1st
99	575–580	141–156	Nov. 1st
100	581–586	157–164	Jan. 1st, 1828
101	587–591	165–184	June 1st
102	592–597	185–200	Aug. 1st
103	598–603	201–214	Jan. 1st, 1829
104	604–609	215–230, Title & Index to Vol. VI: [231–235]	July 1st, 1829
105	Portrait of James Sowerby: Preface to the General Indexes and the Systematical Index to the Six volumes by J. de C. Sowerby: [239]–250 Aug. 1st, 1835.		

Vol. VII: 8 Parts

106	610–613†	Alphabetical Index to the first 6 vols: 1–11	March 1840
107	614–618**	1–8	Oct. 1840
108	619–623**	9–16	Mar. 1841
109	624–628**	17–24	Feb. 1843
110	629–633**	25–40	Jan. 1844
111	634–638**	41–48	Mar. 1844
112	639–643**	49–56	Nov. 1844
113	644–648	57–80	Jan. 1846

All parts contain 6 pls, except for those marked * = 3, ** = 5, φ = 7, † = 4

OPINION 1430

Hatschekia Poche, 1902 (Crustacea, Copepoda): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the name *Pseudoclavella* Bassett-Smith, 1898 is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) The name *Hatschekia* Poche, 1902 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Clavella hippoglossi* Guérin-Méneville, [1837], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) The name *hippoglossi* Guérin-Méneville, [1837], as published in the binomen *Clavella hippoglossi* (specific name of the type species of *Hatschekia* Poche, 1902) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) The name *Pseudoclavella* Bassett-Smith, 1898, as suppressed in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

History of case 2390

An application for the conservation of *Hatschekia* Poche, 1902 was received from Dr J. B. Jones (*Fisheries Research Division, New Zealand*) on 24 August 1981. A revised case was published in BZN **42**: 57–59 (April 1985). Notice of the possible use of the plenary power was given to twelve general and thirteen specialist serials. A supportive comment from Dr Z. Kabata (*Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, Canada*) was received and published in BZN **43**: 120.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 58. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 13: Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Melville, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — 3: Hahn, Lehtinen, Mroczkowski.

Holthuis was on leave. No votes were returned by Alvarado, Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell, Starobogatov and Thompson.

Voting against the application, Lehtinen commented: 'The type material of *Pseudoclavella ovalis* Bassett-Smith, 1898, seems to have been continuously known to exist in one of the major museums, its description has been judged to be reasonably accurate, and the generic name *Pseudoclavella* has been repeatedly mentioned.

'The use of *Hatschekia* since Pillai's (1969) first revision of the group is not an argument in favour of *Hatschekia,* but a personal choice between a valid and an invalid name. *Pseudoclavella* cannot be classified as a forgotten name even though its correct status was not realised by a number of authors.' Hahn also voted against the suppression of *Pseudoclavella,* although he did not object to precedence for *Hatschekia.*

After the voting period it was realised that Poche (1902, p. 16) had attributed *Clavella hippoglossi* to 'Cuvier', following Guérin-Méneville [1837] and later Krøyer (1837;

Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift **1**: 196). No Cuvier reference seems to exist, and Guérin-Méneville [1837] should be cited as author.

Original references

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling in the present Opinion:

Hatschekia Poche, 1902, *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, **26**: 16

hippoglossi, Clavella Guérin-Méneville, [1837]. *Iconographie du Règne Animal* de G. Cuvier, Tome 2, Zoophytes pl. 9, fig. 7.

Pseudoclavella Bassett-Smith, 1898. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, (7) **2**: 92

OPINION 1431

Folsomia candida Willem, 1902 (Insecta, Collembola): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the name *cavicola* Banks, 1897, as published in the binomen *Entomobrya cavicola*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) The name *Folsomia* Willem, 1902 (gender: feminine), type species, by monotypy, *Folsomia candida* Willem, 1902 is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) The name *candida* Willem, 1902, as published in the binomen *Folsomia candida* (specific name of the type species of *Folsomia* Willem, 1902) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2210

An application for the conservation of *Folsomia candida* Willem, 1902 was first received from Dr P. F. Bellinger (*California State University, U.S.A.*) in 1977. A revised case was published in BZN **42**: 201–204 (June 1985). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and ten specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 202–203. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 18: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov.

Original references

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

candida, Folsomia, Willem, 1902, *Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique*, **46**: 280

Folsomia Willem, 1902, *Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique*, **46**: 280

OPINION 1432

Actia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Insecta, Diptera): *Roeselia lamia* Meigen, 1838, designated as type species

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Actia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 are hereby set aside and *Roeselia lamia* Meigen, 1838 is designated as type species.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Actia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (gender: feminine) type species, by designation in (1) above, *Roeselia lamia* Meigen, 1838;

(b) *Elfia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (gender: feminine) type species, by subsequent designation by Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863, *Actia cingulata* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *lamia* Meigen, 1838, as published in the binomen *Roeselia lamia* and as defined by the neotype designated in BZN **42**: 95 (specific name of the type species of *Actia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830);

(b) *cingulata* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, as published in the binomen *Actia cingulata* (specific name of the type species of *Elfia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1850).

History of case 2491

An application for the designation of *Roeselia lamia* Meigen, 1830, as type species of *Actia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 was received from Dr J. E. O'Hara (*University of Alberta, Canada*) on 10 September 1984, and a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 93–97 (April 1985). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and ten specialist serials. Supportive comments were received from Dr R. W. Crosskey (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) and Dr C. W. Sabrosky (*U.S. National Museum, U.S.A.*).

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 96. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 18: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Actia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *Mémoires présentés par divers Savants à l'Académie Royale des Sciences de l'Institut de France*, II: 85

cingulata, Actia, Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *Mémoires présentés par divers Savants à l'Académie Royale des Sciences de l'Institut de France*, II: 86

Elfia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1850, *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* (2) **8**: 190

lamia, Roselia Meigen, 1838, *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten europäischen zweiflügeligen Insekten*, vol. 7, p. 254

DIRECTION 119

Tornatellina Pfeiffer, 1842 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): Official List entry completed

Ruling

(1) The name *Tornatellina* Pfeiffer, 1842 (gender: feminine), type species, by subsequent designation by Gray, 1847 *Tornatellina clausa* Pfeiffer, 1842, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(2) The name *bilamellatus* Anton, 1839, as published in the binomen *Clausilia (Strobilis) bilamellatus* (valid name at the time of this ruling for the type species of *Tornatellina* Pfeiffer, 1842) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 1147

An application for completion of the entry for *Tornatellina* Pfeiffer, 1842 on the Official List (see Opinion 119) was first formulated in 1958 by the late Francis Hemming (then Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature).

In 1984 Mr R. V. Melville (then Secretary) completed a revised application, which was published in BZN **42**: 199 (June 1985). No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 199. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 18: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov.

Original references

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

bilamellatus, Clausilia (Strobilis), Anton, 1839, *Verzeichniss der Conchylien welch sich in der Sammlung von H. E. Anton befinden*, p. 46

Tornatellina, Beck, 1838, *Index Molluscorum praesentis aevi Musei Principis* . . . p. 80

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Tornatellina* Pfeiffer, 1842: of *Tornatellina clausa* Pfeiffer, 1842 by Gray, 1847, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, **1847**, p. 125.

DIRECTION 120

Rhabditis Dujardin, [1844] (Nematoda): Official List entry completed

Ruling

(1) The entry in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology is completed as follows: *Rhabditis* Dujardin, [1844] (gender: feminine) type species, by subsequent designation by Stiles & Hassall, 1905, *Rhabditis terricola* Dujardin, [1844].

(2) The name *terricola* Dujardin, [1844], as published in the binomen *Rhabditis terricola* (specific name of the type species of *Rhabditis* Dujardin, [1844]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 937

An application for the clarification of the entry concerning *Rhabditis* Dujardin on the Official List (see Opinion 104) was first formulated by the late Francis Hemming (then Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature) in 1958. This was one of 21 other names temporarily deleted from the List pending further investigations into their nomenclatural status. In 1984, Mr R. V. Melville (then Secretary) completed a revised application aimed at confirming the type species of *Rhabditis*, and its date of publication. This was published in BZN **42**: 197–198 (June 1985). A comment from Dr W. G. Inglis (*Office of the Chief Scientific Advisor, Adelaide, Australia*) was published with a reply from Mr Melville, in BZN **43**: 5–6.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 198. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 18: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov.

Original references

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

Rhabditis Dujardin, [1844], *Histoire naturelle des Helminthes*, p. 239

terricola, Rhabditis, Dujardin, [1844], *Histoire naturelle des Helminthes*, p. 340

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Rhabditis* Dujardin, [1844]: of *Rhabditis terricola* Dujardin, [1844] by Stiles & Hassall, 1905, *Bulletin of the Bureau of Animal Industry*, **79**: 134.

DIRECTION 121

Echinococcus Rudolphi, 1801 (Cestoda): Official List entry completed

Ruling

(1) The placing of the name *Echinococcus* Rudolphi, 1801 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology is hereby confirmed, the entry to read:

Echinococcus Rudolphi, 1801 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent monotypy *Hydatigena granulosa* Batsch, 1786.

(2) The name *granulosa* Batsch, 1786, as published in the binomen *Hydatigena granulosa*, (specific name of the type species of *Echinococcus* Rudolphi, 1801) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 1157

An application for the completion of the entry concerning *Echinococcus* Rudolphi, 1801 was first formulated in 1958 by the late Francis Hemming (then Secretary of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature) following the discovery of an error in Opinion 84, relating to the validity of the accepted type species of *Echinococcus*. In 1984 the then Secretary (Mr R. V. Melville) reviewed the case and an application was published in BZN **42**: 74–75 (April 1985). No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 September 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 72. At the close of the voting period on 1 December 1986 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 18: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Holthuis was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger, Dupuis, Gruchy, Heppell and Starobogatov.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

granulosa, Hydatigena, Batsch, 1786, *Naturgeschichte der Bandwurmgattung* (Halle), p. 87

Echinococcus Rudolphi, 1801, *Archiv für Zoologie und Zootomie*, **2**(1): 52

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

The following notes are primarily for those preparing applications to the Commission; other authors should comply with the relevant sections. Parts of the Bulletin since 44 (1) should be consulted as examples.

Title. This should be written in lower case letters and include the names to be conserved. A specific name should be cited in the original binomen, with the current binomen in parentheses.

Author's name. Full postal address should be given.

Abstract. This will be prepared by the Commission Secretariat.

Text. Typed in double spacing, this should consist of numbered paragraphs setting out the details of the case and leading to a final paragraph of formal proposals. Text references should give dates and page numbers in parentheses, e.g. 'Daudin (1800, p. 39) described . . . '.

References. These should be given for all authors cited. The titles of periodicals should be *in full* and be underlined; numbers of volumes, parts, etc. should be in arabic figures, separated by a colon from page numbers. Book titles should be underlined and followed by the number of pages, the publisher and the place of publication.

Submission of application. Two copies should be sent to the address on the inside front cover. The Secretariat is willing to offer additional advice at an early stage in the preparation of manuscripts.

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 44, part 2 (pp. 77–152) 25 June 1987

Notices

(a) *Invitation to comment*. The Commission is entitled to start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. This period is normally extended to enable comments to be submitted. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretary of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretary within twelve months of the date of publication of the application.

(b) *Invitation to contribute general articles*. At present the *Bulletin* comprises mainly applications concerning names of particular animals or groups of animals, resulting comments and the Commission's eventual rulings (Opinions). Proposed amendments to the Code are also published for discussion.

Articles or notes of a more general nature are actively welcomed provided that they raise nomenclatural issues, although they may well deal with taxonomic matters for illustrative purposes. It should be the aim of such contributions to interest an audience wider than some small group of specialists.

(c) *Receipt of new applications*. The following new applications have been received since going to press for volume 44, part 1 (published on 23 March 1987):

(1) *Avicula gryphaeoides* J. de C. Sowerby, 1836 (Bivalvia): proposed conservation. (Case 2587). G. Lee.

(2) *Haminoea* Turton & Kingston, 1830 (Gastropoda): proposed confirmation of original spelling. (Case 2588). R. Giannuzzi-Savelli.

(3) *Hypsibius* Ehrenberg, 1848 (Tardigrada): proposed designation of *Macrobiotus dujardin* Doyère, 1840 as type species. (Case 2589). M. G. Binda & G. Pilato.

(4) *Dacus parallelus* Wiedemann, 1830 (currently *Anastrepha parallela;* Insecta, Diptera): proposed replacement of lectotype. (Case 2590). A. L. Norrbom.

(5) *Disculiceps* Joyeux & Baer, 1935 (Cestoda): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Discocephalum* Linton, 1891. (Case 2591). J. N. Caira.

(6) *Cyclocyclicus* Yeltysheva, 1955 (Echinodermata, Crinoidea): Proposed conservation by suppression of *Cyclocyclopa* Moore, 1939. (Case 2592). S. K. Donovan.

(7) *Curculio assimilis* Paykull, 1792 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation. (Case 2593). H. Silfverberg.

(8) *Sarotherodon melanotheron* Rüppell, 1852 (Osteichthyes): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Labrus melagaster* Bloch, 1792. (Case 2594). E. Trewavas.

(9) *Anabas oxyrhynchus* Boulenger, 1902 (currently *Ctenopoma oxyrhynchum*; Osteichthyes): proposed conservation by suppression of *Ctenopoma weeksii* Boulenger, 1896. (Case 2595). S. M. Morris.

(10) *Climacograptus manitoulinensis* Caley, 1936 (Graptolithina): proposed conservation of specific name by the suppression of *Diplograptus hudsonicus* Nicholson, 1875. (Case 2596). J. F. Riva.

(11) *Climacograptus tridentatus* Lapworth, 1876 (Graptolithina): proposed designation of a lectotype to replace the neotype. (Case 2597). J. R. Riva.

(12) *Ictiobus* Rafinesque, 1820 (Osteichthyes): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Amblodon* Rafinesque, 1820. (Case 2598). R. M. Bailey & W. N. Escheyer.

(13) *Discocyclina* Gümbel, 1870 (Foraminiferida): proposed designation of *Orbitulites pratti* Michelin, 1846 as type species. (Case 2599). A. R. Loeblich & H. Tappan.

(14) *Sorites* Ehrenberg, 1839 (Foraminiferida): proposed designation of *Nautilus orbiculus* Forskål, 1775 as type species. (Case 2600). A. R. Loeblich & H. Tappan.

(15) *Dytiscus cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed designation of a replacement neotype. (Case 2602). G. N. Foster.

(16) GRYLLACRIDIDAE Stål, 1874 (Insecta, Orthoptera): proposed precedence over STENOPELMATIDAE Burmeister, 1838. (Case 2603). K. H. L. Key.

(17) *Dioctophyme* Collet-Meygret, 1802 (Nematoda): proposed confirmation of spelling. (Case 2604). M. E. Tollitt.

(d) *Rulings of the Commission.* Each Opinion, Declaration and Direction published in the *Bulletin* constitutes an official ruling of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, by virtue of the votes recorded, and comes into force on the day of publication of the *Bulletin.*

Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology

A revised and updated edition of the *Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology* has now been published. For the first time all the names and works on which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has ruled since it was set up in 1895 are brought together in a single volume. Entries are arranged in four sections giving in alphabetical order the family-group names, generic names, specific names and titles of works which have been placed on the Official Lists or the Official Indexes. There are about 9,900 entries of which 134 are for works. In addition, there is a full systematic index and a reference list to all relevant Opinions and Directions. The volume is 366 pages, size A4, casebound.

Copies can be ordered from:

The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. Price £60 or $110

or

The American Association for Zoological Nomenclature, c/o NHB Stop 163, National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C. 20560, U.S.A. Price $110 ($100 to members of A.A.Z.N.)

Use versus priority in zoological nomenclature: a solution for an old problem

P. F. S. Cornelius

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Abstract. Overlooked senior synonyms often threaten currently used names, and their reintroduction under the Principle of Priority can cause confusion. Familiar names are displaced, and expensive monographs can be made less useful despite having an unchallenged taxonomy. To halt this gradual erosion, the nomenclature in certain works might be formally 'Protected' by the Commission from application of the Principle of Priority. In taxonomic groups so covered, the onus for making formal nomenclatural submissions would fall on those wishing to upset established usage rather than, as at present, on those defending it. Several other advantages of the proposal are discussed.

> *'When generic names have come into almost universal use, and are good in themselves, it would save great confusion to allow them to remain. As in property, a certain number of years' undisputed possession might be regarded as a right. It is hard to give up such because it is discovered that an obscure writer badly named an ill-defined group a short time in advance. The new (so-called* ***old****) name might itself have to be displaced when some other antiquary had unhappily disinterred some older and worse book which had been fortunately forgotten. Surely use is the most complete publication.'* (P. P. Carpenter, 1866).

Introduction

The binominal system of zoological nomenclature is somewhat over two hundred years old. It and the parallel system of botanical nomenclature perhaps form the oldest and most widely accepted 'scientific language'. Mathematical, chemical and certain allied symbolisms excepted, biological nomenclature forms the oldest internationally accepted scientific notation. Its regulation is important.

The use of zoological nomenclature is now governed by the third (1985) edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, which promotes stability of nomenclature through an accepted set of guidelines. If, in a particular case, existing nomenclature is threatened the Code empowers the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature [ICZN] to set its Articles aside and hence conserve familiar usage.

But there remains a major obstacle to nomenclatural stability. This is identified below, and a possible solution proposed. The proposal is presented for discussion, to be amended as necessary, rather than as a polished solution. Most examples of the problem that are cited come from the literature on one phylum of animals, but this does not imply a lack of general relevance: probably most taxonomists know relevant examples in their own fields.

The problem

Perhaps the commonest, and yet the most intractable, problem in nomenclature is that posed when a little used senior synonym is recognised of a subsequently introduced name that is more familiar. The Code requires the commonly used name to be rejected, and in consequence all concerned must become familiar with a new name for the taxon. But the Code also permits an alternative procedure: the Commission may suppress the older name and hence ratify continued use of the younger one. Indeed, it is a tenet of the Code that priority should not necessarily upset existing usage (Article 23b). A case must be submitted to the Commission recommending conservation of the widely used junior synonym, which can then remain in use while the case is considered.

But taxonomists often refrain from taking this formal action. This is perhaps partly due to the amount of labour involved in preparing a case and partly to the paucity of adequate libraries around the world. There is perhaps also a fear that refusal of an application might result in an unwanted name becoming ratified. Apparently taxonomists prefer to risk a proportion of the names used in their works becoming gradually superseded and made obsolete by the nomenclatural acts of subsequent workers, for whom the option of using older but unfamiliar names has remained open.

This problem has repercussions in all biological disciplines. Paradoxically, taxonomists themselves may be among the least affected, since their very expertise may enable them to follow with little difficulty a changing nomenclature which would confuse a non-specialist. But many branches of biology of the greatest benefit to man are to an increasing extent in danger of being hampered by fluctuations in nomenclature. They comprise those disciplines in which consideration of numerous taxa forms the basis of the approach, and include forestry and agriculture, pollution monitoring, control of pests and diseases, conservation, education, and ecology. Yet, again paradoxically, such changes are actually *required* under the Code, unless applications are made to the ICZN.

Thus in many fields strict adherence to the Principle of Priority not only fails to support scientific endeavour; it actually hinders it. One example will suffice. T. A. Stephenson's (1928, 1935) Ray Society monograph on the British sea anemones was taxonomically of the highest standard and in addition was both beautifully illustrated and widely available. Yet a recent and less detailed, though excellent, synopsis (Manuel, 1981) covering the anemone fauna (45 species in 35 genera) of the same area, though recognizing nearly all of the specific taxa of Stephenson, employed only about 30 of the original binomina. In four species both genus and species names were changed, in three others the genus names alone, and in four more just the species names. Thus the names of 11 species in a fauna of 45 (or of 38 as recorded by Stephenson) underwent some change. Most of the changes resulted from the disinterment during detailed library work of senior, and therefore valid, synonyms. Several of the names changed were of commonly collected forms familiar to sub-littoral and intertidal biologists. A strong case might have been made for at least some of the names to be conserved by the Commission. Now, a student wishing to use the older and more detailed guide, and much subsequent literature, has to wrestle with some 15 name changes in this small yet well known fauna, in addition to the great problems of identification inherent in the particular group. In this case, nomenclatural usage has been upset to no apparent biological purpose and to the disadvantage of the user.

A work need not introduce many name changes to be detrimental to established usage. Ten papers each introducing a single name change will be just as damaging as a single paper introducing all ten, or even more damaging, since the changes would be scattered and hence some might be overlooked.

Such problems seem to be the norm in the nomenclature of many animal groups. Expensive and comprehensive taxonomic monographs, and many shorter revisionary works, continue to be threatened by relentless application of the Principle of Priority. The excellence of a piece of taxonomy, listing senior synonyms as it should, can cause its own undermining when subsequent workers use these very lists to derive unhelpful nomenclatural changes. Further, it is regrettable that editors of many biological journals and series evidently seldom question the wisdom of strict application of the Principle of Priority. Greater editorial involvement in these matters would be beneficial.

Under the existing provisions of the Code, preparation of cases to protect all the threatened names in a monograph which it would be sensible to continue using will usually be too costly in scientists' time to be considered, and would in any case swamp the International Commission.

After cases are submitted for publication they are scrutinized, published for 'public' consideration and comment, and finally voted on by the Commission. Hence the cases have to be argued cogently, and must be water-tight. Anyone who has submitted a case, or has tried to follow one in detail, will appreciate the amount of time needed for its preparation. The dilemma for a taxonomist is that preparing cases takes him away from his main work. Tracking down the relevant references is usually time consuming, but is necessary since there is a risk that a crucial publication will have been missed and the entire case endangered. For those without access to major libraries these problems increase. An efficient inter-library loan system is not enough, since the nature of the necessary literature searching often takes the worker along a trail of publications and to wait days or even weeks between steps in the trail lengthens it inconveniently. Preparing several cases simultaneously is extremely tedious.

By coincidence, another major work by T. A. Stephenson provides a convenient example of the reluctance of biologists to keep track of changes in nomenclature. Stephenson's last book (Stephenson & Stephenson, 1972), on the ecology of rocky shores throughout the world, drew its biological nomenclature from the literature on a wide variety of animal and plant groups in many countries. Following Stephenson's death in 1961 another eminent intertidal ecologist, the late Professor Sir Maurice Yonge, F.R.S., helped to prepare the text. But after some ten years he evidently felt it necessary to provide the following disclaimer in the Foreword:

> *'The nomenclature was certainly valid when the original studies were made, but in certain cases it may now be outdated . . .'* (C. M. Yonge, *in* Stephenson & Stephenson, 1972: viii).

Yonge was among the elite of invertebrate zoologists and marine biologists, yet even he felt it prohibitively difficult to keep track of the nomenclatural changes introduced little by little in the vast literature that Stephenson's book drew upon. Yonge's attitude seems commonplace among active biologists. The message is clear.

The crucial question is whether the majority of name changes are necessary. Are they invoked in the service of biology or merely in that of some nomenclatural microcosm, in which the Principle of Priority is applied without regard for the primary purpose of assisting communication between biologists?

As suggested above, in practice few biologists attempt to conserve nomenclatural usage by presentation of cases to the Commission. Thus fewer than 50 formal applications have been submitted to the ICZN each year. It is true that the authors of many more are advised by the Secretariat that their cases can be accommodated under the Code without rulings by the Commission. But the point that few formal cases are submitted is nevertheless indicative of a reluctance to prepare them. Many taxonomists abide by the Code and change the names, sometimes to the detriment of familiar usage. Others, perhaps the majority, simply continue to use the familiar but invalid, and therefore vulnerable, names. Possibly fear of refusal makes taxonomists reluctant to submit formal cases, but it would seem that the labour of their preparation is more usually the deterrent.

If stability is not to be continually undermined a new, much less tedious, approach to conserving existing usage is essential. Many of the aspects touched upon, and some others, could be discussed at length — non-availability of libraries, the influence on nomenclatural practice of 'bibliographic archaeologists', the understandable pressure from some major employers of taxonomists not to indulge in seemingly unproductive nomenclatural activities, and so on. Each might in itself provide the basis for a relevant study. But the problems outlined are sufficiently understood that further elaboration seems unnecessary, and only a solution need be considered.

A solution

The need is to protect a nomenclature painstakingly derived after detailed and informed taxonomic study. The convention of the *nomen oblitum*, by which a senior synonym disused for 50 years could automatically be regarded as rejected, was tried but ultimately abandoned. A new solution is required.

The nomenclature in certain taxonomic works of accepted scientific merit might be 'Protected' by specific designation by the Commission. The nomenclature of a work would be protected only from application of the Principle of Priority. The works to be Protected would be recommended by specialist panels of referees. Their recommendations would be published for discussion and, if accepted, would be ratified by the ICZN. This procedure might be adopted with many authoritative works and checklists already published. An Official List of such 'Protected Works' would be compiled by the Commission.

Many animal groups already have an authoritative work which could provide them with a nomenclature base (see Appendix). *'Protection' of a work would not be undertaken lightly*, and adequate referral to the scientific community would be essential. Clearly, there could be problems arising with taxa occurring also in geographical regions outside the scope of individual works. Such cases could be covered by supplementary provisions. Nor need all works be accepted in their entirety, and any parts of a work that are unacceptable could be excluded from the original Protection. This acknowledges that a synoptic work might be produced before the whole group to which it refers has been fully revised: and also that many regional faunal works do not include a complete range of taxa in all groups, making coverage inconsistent. Clearly the nomenclature in a Protected Work would not be protected from the effects of subsequent taxonomic reassessments. Allowance could be made also for names found to be unsoundly based due to original misidentification of type material, and for others

subsequently found to be invalidated through homonymy. These and other details could undoubtedly be worked out more fully.

Advantages

There are several. The problems caused by the scarcity of much old literature would be greatly diminished. Lengthy involvement of scientists in bibliographic activity would become less necessary. The variety of users mentioned above would benefit.

But, more important still, designating Protected Works would make it difficult for a forgotten senior synonym to be given precedence over a widely accepted later name, *in contrast to the present situation in which this is hard to prevent*. In taxonomic groups covered by Protected Works, the onus for preparing cases would be on those proposing to change established usage, and not as at present on those wishing to conserve it. The taxonomist studying these groups would be freed from pursuing each nomenclatural case to its conclusion, merely to seek approval for the use of names that were widely used anyway. Pragmatism would reign.

Another major advantage is that the proposed procedure would apply equally to cases concerning the names of both familiar taxa and less familiar ones. Hence the current necessity for the Commissioners to debate subjectively whether or not a name were widely-enough known to deserve protection would no longer exist. The risk of inconsistent treatment of cases would be eliminated.

Conclusion

Nomenclatural activities must be streamlined and be made more efficient if they are to serve both science and the communities which fund them. The Principle of Priority, when discussed at length in the 1840s, seemed to provide a straightforward route to a stable nomenclature (detailed account in Heppell, 1981). But the great volume of subsequent literature, and that which can be expected in the future, has made and will continue to make this simplistic approach unworkable. Today there is inadequate safeguard for existing usage.

Partially abandoning the current Principle of Priority, as proposed here, can be argued against on certain grounds. Not least is that a sense of fair play might be compromised, in that the first author to name a taxon might have the name he proposed supplanted by a later one. But for this to occur would usually require that the earlier name will already have been largely overlooked, and that a specialist panel will have acknowledged this when recommending a Protected Work excluding it.

Certain problems inherent in the proposal have been discussed. Doubtless more will be identified. But the Code we now have, being essentially a refinement of the ambition of the 1840s, has become cumbersome and outmoded in the important area outlined here, and hence fails to do its job. Hopefully proposals derived from those discussed will eventually become incorporated into taxonomic practice, and will contribute towards a more stable nomenclature. How this might operate in the nomenclature applied to part of one phylum of animals is discussed in the Appendix.

Acknowledgements

Some of the views incorporated here were formed over many years during discussion with colleagues, most notably Miss A. M. Clark [British Museum (Natural History)]

[BMNH] to whom I am particularly grateful. More recently, I have been indebted to Dr P. K. Tubbs, Secretary of the Commission, for helpful discussion when formulating the proposals; and to Dr D. R. Calder (Toronto), Major K. W. England (Reading), Dr R. B. Williams (Tring), and especially Dr R. W. Crosskey (BMNH), for constructive criticism of the draft. I have been fortunate to have had the opportunity of discussing the proposals briefly and informally with some dozen colleagues within the BMNH in addition to those already mentioned. Their informed opinions and support have given me confidence to set down these tentative views for wider debate.

Appendix

Examples of possible Protected Works on the phylum Cnidaria

Maybe normally only revisions treating all the world's known taxa of a group would be useful as Protected Works. Local revisions will so often have literature overlap with adjacent regions that nomenclatural problems will occur. Most countries of the world are smaller than the ranges of many of the species occurring in them, and so country-based revisions are usually too parochial for nomenclatural questions to be solved adequately. Exceptionally though, as in the last example given below, a regional work might be so far reaching and so potentially under-pinning of its group that it might nevertheless be selected, but such works are probably few.

Hydrozoa and Scyphozoa

For many years the generic nomenclature of hydroids and hydromedusae has been plagued by the difficulties of connecting the two stages collected separately from their respective habitats, named independently, and only subsequently linked by rearing. Often generic name changes have resulted, to the detriment of nomenclatural stability. But, as more and more life-cycles have become known, the possibility of deriving a unified nomenclature has increased. Thus recently a complete generic synopsis was proposed in which so far as possible such connections were accommodated. Although the nomenclatural consequences were not considered in detail, and the work set out to be taxonomic rather than nomenclatural, nevertheless the names were sensibly derived and Protection of the work might be pragmatic. The work is Bouillon, J., 1985. Essai de classification des hydropolypes-hydroméduses (Hydrozoa-Cnidaria), *Indo-Malayan Zoology*, **1**: 29–243.

Anthozoa

J. E. N. Vernon and others, *Scleractinia of eastern Australia*, 5 vols., 1976–1982, *Australian Institute of Marine Science Monograph Series*, Canberra. This monumental work is essentially an account of the corals of the important Great Barrier Reefs, but most of the world's families and genera of reef-building corals are included. The descriptions are full, being based on long series of specimens, and the illustrations are lavish. Type specimens are usually indicated. Designation of the work as 'Protected' would promote nomenclatural stability throughout a much-studied group.

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Note added in proof

Dr R. W. Crosskey has drawn my attention to an article 'A suggested revision of nomenclatural procedure in animal taxonomy' (Howden, H. F., Evans, H. E. & Wilson, E. O. (1968): *Systematic Zoology,* **17**: 188–191), which contained proposals similar to my own. Unfortunately the suggestions were not adequately pursued.

Case 2457

Alcyonidium Lamouroux, 1813 (Bryozoa): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Fucus* Hudson, 1762 and *Ulva* Hudson, 1778 in their zoological sense

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to protect the name of the important bryozoan genus *Alcyonidium* Lamouroux, 1813 from the names *Fucus* and *Ulva*. When using these names for algae Hudson (1762 and 1778) included species now classified as Bryozoa, thereby inadvertently creating zoological genera. There appears no need to conserve the butterfly generic name *Ulva* Lindsey, 1925, now treated as a junior subjective synonym.

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1. The name *Alcyonidium* Lamouroux, 1813 is used for a widespread genus of bryozoans, many of them very abundant. Potential confusion arises from the fact that in early work bryozoans were often classified as algae, and these listings in a formal sense (Article 10f of the Code) establish zoological genera, even though this was not the intention of the authors.

2. We consider that the use of the names *Fucus* and *Ulva* for Bryozoa should be suppressed to conserve *Alcyonidium*, and possibly other bryozoan genera. *Fucus* and *Ulva* are very important botanical genera of seaweeds, named before 1758, while various *Alcyonidium* species are amongst the most abundant epiphytes of marine algae. Clearly it would be confusing to have to refer to *Fucus* growing on *Fucus* or *Ulva* upon *Ulva*, despite the fact that under Article 1*c* of the Code the zoological names are independent of botanical practice.

3. *Alcyonidium* Lamouroux, 1813 (p. 285) has been discussed in very many works over a long period, and a representative list has been given to the Commission Secretariat. In describing the genus Lamouroux said (p. 286) '. . . il n'y en a même qu'une seule de bien connue, c'est *l'ulva diaphana* des auteurs . . . sur laquelle j'ai fait les observations que m'ont engagé à la considérer comme étant le type d'un ordre et d'un genre particulier . . .' [' . . . there is only one of these which is well known, this is the *Ulva diaphana* of authors . . . on which I have made observations which have persuaded me to consider it as being the type of a special order and genus . . .']. The reference '*Fl. Dan. etc.*' given by Lamouroux for *Ulva diaphana* leads to Vahl (1799, fasc. 21, p. 7 and pl. 1245). Vahl in turn refers only to *Ulva diaphana* Hudson, 1778 (p. 570), which is

therefore by original designation the type species of *Alcyonidium* (see also Thorpe & Winston (1986)). *Ulva* Hudson, 1778 is an 'inadvertent' zoological genus.

4. The name *Ulva* was apparently not used after 1813 for a bryozoan, and disappeared from zoology. Lindsey (1925, p. 105) noticed that the African skipper butterfly generic name *Hyda* Mabille, 1889 was a junior homonym, and proposed *Ulva* as a replacement; the nominal type species of *Hyda*, *H. micacea*, is by Article 67 h of the Code also the type species of *Ulva* Lindsey, 1925. This genus is now treated as a subjective synonym of *Serangesa* Moore, 1881, with *Hyda micacea* being regarded as a synonym of *Serangesa tertullianus* (Fabricius, 1793), and there is no obvious need to conserve *Ulva* Lindsey, 1925, which is in any case a junior homonym of *Ulva* Hudson.

5. Hudson (1762, p. 471) included in his 'seaweed' genus *Fucus* a species which he called *gelatinosus*, and it is clear from his work and the synonyms given that this was a bryozoan which would currently be placed in *Alcyonidium*. *Fucus* Hudson, 1762, like his *Ulva*, is a valid zoological genus by virtue of Article 10 f, but it appears never to have been used as such. Roth (1806, fasc. 3, p. 103) discussed *Fucus*, and Sherborn (1926, p. 2530) considered that some of Roth's species may have been bryozoans. Neave (1940) did not list *Fucus* as an animal genus.

6. For the reasons above it is desirable to suppress the names *Fucus* and *Ulva* in their zoological sense. The earliest author known to have included bryozoa in these algal genera is Hudson, 1762 and 1778 respectively; however, it is possible that even earlier inadvertent 'creations' of the zoological genera may exist.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic names *Fucus* Hudson, 1762 and *Ulva* Hudson, 1778, and any other zoological use of those names, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Alcyonidium* Lamouroux, 1813 (gender: neuter), type species by original designation, *Ulva diaphana* Hudson, 1778;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *diaphana* Hudson, 1778, as published in the binomen *Ulva diaphana* (specific name of the type species of *Alcyonidium* Lamouroux, 1813);

(4) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Fucus* Hudson, 1762, and any other zoological use of *Fucus*, as suppressed in (1) above; and

(b) *Ulva* Hudson, 1778, and any other zoological use of *Ulva*, as suppressed in (1) above.

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Case 2450

Proposed conservation of four sipunculan specific names

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to conserve the established sipunculan worm names *Siphonosoma vastum*, *Phascolosoma stephensoni*, *Phascolosoma scolops* and *Phascolosoma pacificum*. Examination of the type specimens of sipunculan species described by A. De Quatrefages in 1865 has shown that his unused names are senior subjective synonyms of the above.

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1. For many years zoologists have used the specific names given below as the valid names for four distinctive species of sipunculans:

(a) *Sipunculus vastus* Selenka, De Man and Bülow, 1884, (pp. 103–104). It was later transferred to the genus *Siphonosoma* Spengel, 1912 and is accordingly now known as *Siphonosoma vastum*;

(b) *Physcosoma stephensoni* Stephen, 1942 (p. 250) was later transferred to the genus *Phascolosoma* Leuckart, 1828 and is now known as *Phascolosoma stephensoni*;

(c) *Phymosoma scolops* Selenka, De Man and Bülow, 1884, (pp. 75–76), now known as *Phascolosoma scolops*;

(d) *Phascolosoma pacificum* Keferstein, 1866 (pp. 221–222).

2. However, a re-investigation (Saiz Salinas, 1984) of certain poorly known species of sipunculans described by De Quatrefages in 1865, whose old type specimens were found in the collections of the Worms Laboratory in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, reveals that:

(a) *Sipunculus (Phascolosomum) violaceus* De Quatrefages, 1865 (p. 619) is a senior synonym of *Siphonosoma vastum*;

(b) *Sipunculus (Phymosomum) spinicauda* De Quatrefages, 1865 (p. 621) is a senior synonym of *Phascolosoma stephensoni*;

(c) *Sipunculus (Phymosomum) guttatus* De Quatrefages, 1865 (p. 621) is a senior synonym of *Phymosoma scolops*;

(d) a part of the syntype material of *Sipunculus (Phymosomum) javanensis* De Quatrefages, 1865 (p. 622) is a senior synonym of *P. pacificum* (another part is a junior synonym of *Phascolosoma noduliferum* Stimpson, 1855, and the remaining part is considered unidentifiable).

3. The usages of the senior synonyms are as follows:

(a) The name *violaceus* was used as valid by Baird (1868, p. 85). It was used by Hérubel (1907, p. 226) with a question mark and also by Stephen & Edmonds (1972, p. 339) as a name of a species *incertae sedis*.

(b) The name *spinicauda* was used as valid by Baird (1868, p. 93) and De Rochebrune (1881, p. 230), and as a junior synonym of *Phascolosoma granulatum* Leuckart, 1828 by Stephen & Edmonds in 1972 (p. 306);

(c) The name *guttatus* was used as valid by Baird (1868, p. 93) and as a name of a species *incertae sedis* by Stephen & Edmonds (1972, p. 339);

(d) The name *javanensis* was used as valid by Baird (1868, p. 94) and as a name of a species *incertae sedis* by Stephen & Edmonds (1972, p. 339).

4. The four specific names given in Paragraph 1, *S. vastum*, *P. stephensoni*, *P. scolops*, and *P. pacificum*, have been used in the past 50 years by many authors. The usages before 1972 can be consulted in the Stephen & Edmonds' monograph. A list of between 8–12 subsequent publications for each of the specific names has been given to the Commission Secretariat.

5. It can be stated without reservation that the four De Quatrefages specific names *violaceus*, *spinicauda*, *guttatus* and *javanensis* given in Paragraph 2 above have not been used as valid names during the past 50 years.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy:

(a) *violaceus* De Quatrefages, 1865 as published in the binomen *Sipunculus (Phascolosomum) violaceus*;

(b) *spinicauda* De Quatrefages, 1865 as published in the binomen *Sipunculus (Phymosomum) spinicauda*;

(c) *guttatus* De Quatrefages, 1865 as published in the binomen *Sipunculus (Phymosomum) guttatus*;

(d) *javanensis* De Quatrefages, 1865 as published in the binomen *Sipunculus (Phymosomum) javanensis*.

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:

(a) *vastus* Selenka, De Man & Bülow, 1884, as published in the binomen *Sipunculus vastus*;

(b) *stephensoni* Stephen, 1942, as published in the binomen *Physcosoma stephensoni*;

(c) *scolops* Selenka, De Man & Bülow, 1884, as published in the binomen *Phymosoma scolops*;

(d) *pacificum* Keferstein, 1866, as published in the binomen *Phascolosoma pacificum*.

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following names:

(a) *violaceus* De Quatrefages, 1865 as published in the binomen *Sipunculus (Phascolosomum) violaceus* and as suppressed in (1)(a) above;

(b) *spinicauda* De Quatrefages, 1865 as published in the binomen *Sipunculus (Phymosomum) spinicauda* and as suppressed in (1)(b) above;

(c) *guttatus* De Quatrefages, 1865 as published in the binomen *Sipunculus (Phymosomum) guttatus* and as suppressed in (1)(c) above;

(d) *javanensis* De Quatrefages, 1865 as published in the binomen *Sipunculus (Phymosomum) javanensis* and as suppressed in (1)(d) above.

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Case 2567

Callianidea H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (Crustacea, Decapoda): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the name *Callianidea* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 for a cosmopolitan mud shrimp genus. It is threatened by *Isea* Guérin-Méneville, 1832, not used as a valid name since its inception because it was long regarded as a homonym of an older name, *Isaea* (an amphipod genus).

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1. The name *Isaea* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (p. 380) was first established for an amphipod genus with the single included species *Isaea montagui* Milne Edwards, 1830.

2. In 1832, Guérin-Méneville (p. 299) proposed the name *Isea* for a monotypic decapod genus containing the new species *Isea elongata*.

3. H. Milne Edwards (1837, p. 321) considered *Isaea* and *Isea* to be homonyms, and replaced the latter by the name *Callianisea*. In the same paper Milne Edwards described the new genus *Callianidea* with the single included species *typa*, and remarked under *Callianisea* that Guérin's material was in very poor condition and that therefore the supposed differences between *Callianidea* and *Callianisea* might prove to be non-existent. Later authors have shared this view and synonymised the two genera.

4. The first author to do this was Guérin-Méneville himself (1856, p. xviii), who cited '*Callianidea*.-Edw., *Crust.*, II, 319 (1837).—Sin. *Isea* Guér. *Ann. Soc. ent.*, t. I, p. 30 (1832) – *Callianisea*, Edw., *Crust.*, II, 321 (1837)'. The name *Callianidea* was preferred over *Callianisea* by Guérin-Méneville and all later authors, probably because (1) it had 'page priority' (being mentioned 2 pages earlier), and (2) *Callianidea* was based on complete material while the type material of *Callianisea* was in a very poor condition when described, so there was doubt about the identity of the species. Guérin-Méneville's (1856) action was that of the first reviser (Art. 24) and it fixed the precedence of *Callianidea* over *Callianisea*, the two names having been published on the same date.

5. A further replacement name for *Isea* Guérin-Méneville, 1832 was proposed by Dana (1852, p. 11), who suggested the name *Callisea* because *Callianisea* 'is so near *Callianassa* and *Callianidea*, a contraction to *Callisea* would be preferable'. Neither *Callianisea* nor *Callisea* found acceptance by zoologists.

6. According to Art. 56b of the Code the name *Isea* is not a junior homonym of *Isaea*, as the names differ in one letter. *Isea* Guérin-Méneville, 1832, being the oldest available name for its genus, should therefore be used and should replace *Callianidea* H. Milne Edwards, 1837.

7. In the interests of stability the suppression of the generic name *Isea* is requested for the following reasons: (1) since 1832 this name has never been used as valid, while *Callianidea* has been consistently used since 1852 in numerous papers, and (2) some confusion with *Isaea* is likely to occur. The name *Isaea* is currently used for an amphipod genus, which is the type genus of the family ISAEIDAE Dana, 1853.

8. We have consulted 28 authors using the specific names *elongata* and/or *typa* for *Callianidea* species. Of these 25 used the name *typa*, considering *elongata* either as a separate species or a species *incertae sedis*, or ignoring the name altogether. Seven authors used the name *elongata*, but only two treated *elongata* as a senior synonym of *typa*; four authors treated *C. elongata* and *C. typa* as distinct species, and one used the name *elongata* without referring to *typa*. As the name *C. elongata* is usually thought to be a *nomen dubium* based on a badly damaged specimen which seems to be no longer extant, and the name *C. typa* is well known, it seems in the interest of stability to protect the latter name by giving it precedence over *C. elongata*. The status of the various (described and undescribed) species of *Callianidea* needs thorough revision and until that has been done there seems little sense in suppressing the name *elongata* altogether.

9. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers:
   (a) to suppress the generic name *Isea* Guérin-Méneville, 1832 for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;
   (b) to rule that the specific name *typa* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, as published in the binomen *Callianidea typa*, is to be given precedence over the specific name *elongata* Guérin-Méneville, 1832, as published in the binomen *Isea elongata*, whenever the two names are considered synomyms;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Callianidea* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Callianidea typa* H. Milne Edwards, 1837;
   (b) *Isaea* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Isaea montagui* H. Milne Edwards, 1830;

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *elongata* Guérin-Méneville, 1832, as published in the binomen *Isea elongata*, with an endorsement that it is not to be given precedence over *typa* H. Milne-Edwards, 1837, as published in the binomen *Callianidea typa*, whenever the two names are considered synonyms;
   (b) *montagui* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, as published in the binomen *Isaea montagui* (specific name of the type species of *Isaea* H. Milne Edwards, 1830);
   (c) *typa* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, as published in the binomen *Callianidea typa* (specific name of the type species of *Callianidea* H. Milne Edwards, 1837) with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over *elongata* Guérin-Méneville, 1832, as published in the binomen *Isea elongata*, whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(4) to place the following names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
   (a) CALLIANIDEINAE De Man, 1928, (type genus *Callianidea* H. Milne Edwards, 1837) (Crustacea, Decapoda);
   (b) ISAEINAE Dana, 1853 (type genus *Isaea* H. Milne Edwards, 1830) (Crustacea, Amphipoda);

(5) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Callisea* Dana, 1852 (a junior objective synonym of *Callianisea* H. Milne Edwards, 1837);
   (b) *Isaea* Agassiz, 1846 (an unjustified emendation of *Isea* Guérin-Méneville, 1832, and a junior homonym of *Isaea* H. Milne Edwards, 1830);
   (c) *Isea* Guérin-Méneville, 1832, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above.

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Dana, J. D. 1853. Crustacea. Part II. *U.S. Exploring Expedition*, **13**(2): 691–1618.

De Man, J. G. 1928. The Decapoda of the Siboga–Expedition. Part 7. The Thalassinidae and Callianassidae collected by the Siboga–Expedition with some remarks on the Laomediidae. *Siboga Expeditions Monograph*, **39**(a6): 1–187.

Guérin [-Méneville], F. E. 1832. Description d'un nouveau genre de crustacé macroure, formant le passage entre les Paguriens et les Thalassinites. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France*, **1**: 295–300.

Guérin-Méneville, F. E. 1856. Crustaceos. Pp. V–XXXII *in* Sagra, R. de la. *Historia fisica politica y natural de la Isla de Cuba*, Historia natural, **7**: v–xxxii.

Milne Edwards, H. 1830. Extrait de recherches pour servir à l'histoire naturelle des crustacés amphipodes. *Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Paris*, **20**: 353–399.

Milne Edwards, H. 1837. *Histoire naturelle des crustacés, comprenant l'anatomie, la physiologie et la classification de ces animaux*. Vol. 2, 531 pp. Librairie encyclopédique de Roret, Paris.

Case 2542

TRAPEZIIDAE Miers, 1886 (Crustacea, Brachyura) and TRAPEZIIDAE Lamy, 1920 (Mollusca, Bivalvia): proposal to remove homonymy

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to remove the homonymy between the two families TRAPEZIIDAE Miers, 1886 (Crustacea) and TRAPEZIIDAE Lamy, 1920 (Mollusca) by ruling that the stem of the molluscan generic name *Trapezium* Megerle von Mühlfeld, 1811 is TRAPEZ-.

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1. In 1886 Miers (p. 163) erected the brachyuran subfamily TRAPEZIINAE within the family CANCRIDAE Dana, 1852. The type genus is *Trapezia* Latreille, 1825. Ortmann (1893, p. 481) elevated the subfamily to family rank with the name TRAPEZIIDAE.

2. In 1920 Lamy (p. 265) erected the bivalve mollusc family TRAPEZIIDAE based on the type genus *Trapezium* Megerle von Mühlfeld, 1811.

3. This case of homonymy is referred to the Commission for a ruling under Art. 55. Both family-group names are correctly derived as specified by Art. 11f & 29 of the Code. It is requested here that the brachyuran family name be conserved on the basis of its priority and its greater number of extant genera (seven as opposed to three).

4. It is suggested that the spelling of the molluscan family name be altered to avoid the homonymy. The use of TRAPEZ- as the stem of *Trapezium* will result in the molluscan family name TRAPEZIDAE.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the stem of the generic name *Trapezium* Megerle von Mühlfeld, 1811 for the purposes of Art. 29 is TRAPEZ-;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *Trapezia* Latreille, 1825 (Crustacea), (gender: feminine), type species *Trapezia ferruginea* Latreille, 1825, by original designation;
   (b) *Trapezium* Megerle von Mühlfeld, 1811 (Mollusca), (gender: neuter), type species *Trapezium perfectum* Megerle von Mühlfeld, 1811 (= *Chama oblonga* Linnaeus, 1758) by subsequent designation (Stewart, 1930);

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *ferruginea* Latreille, 1825, as published in the binomen *Trapezia ferruginea* (specific name of the type species of *Trapezia* Latreille, 1825);
   (b) *oblonga* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Chama oblonga* (= *Trapezium perfectum* Megerle von Mühlfeld, 1811), (specific name of the type species of *Trapezium* Megerle von Mühlfeld, 1811);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) TRAPEZIIDAE Miers, 1886, type genus *Trapezia* Latreille, 1825 (Crustacea);
   (b) TRAPEZIDAE Lamy, 1920, type genus *Trapezium* Megerle von Mühlfeld, 1811 (Mollusca) as emended by (1) above.

Acknowledgement
I thank Dr G. Storr for his advice.

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Case 2455

Chagrinichnites brooksi Feldmann, Osgood, Szmuc & Meinke, 1978 and *Chagrinichnites osgoodi* Hannibal & Feldmann, 1983 (Trace fossils): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the trace fossil generic name *Chagrinichnites* Feldmann, Osgood, Szmuc & Meinke, 1978, and two associated specific names, *brooksi* Feldmann, Osgood, Szmuc & Meinke, 1978, and *osgoodi* Hannibal & Feldmann, 1983. These fossils are considered to be of arthropod origin; their names are junior subjective synonyms of *Physophycus bilobatus* Lesquereux, 1891, a name unused since its proposal for fossils then supposed to be of plant origin.

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1. In 1891, Lesquereux proposed the name *Physophycus bilobatus* (p. 9) for 36 specimens which he considered to be fossil plants. The specimens had been collected by the Reverend Herman Herzer from the Portage Group [Chagrin Shale] in 'cliffs bordering Lake Erie, near Cleveland, Ohio' (Lesquereux, 1891, p. 11). Although six of the specimens were figured no type was designated and no indication was given of any depository.

2. In 1978, Feldmann, Osgood, Szmuc & Meinke (p. 288) described a new genus and species of trace fossil, *Chagrinichnites brooksi*, from the Chagrin Shale, which they attributed to the work of the arthropod *Palaeopalaemon newberryi*.

3. In 1983 Hannibal & Feldmann (p. 706) described a second Chagrin Shale species assignable to *Chagrinichnites*, *C. osgoodi*, to embrace trace fossils probably formed by the work of *Echinocaris* spp., an early malacostracan. During the course of this work, a specimen was found in the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, bearing the name *Physophycus bilobatus*, which was clearly not representative of the plant genus *Physophycus* but did resemble *C. osgoodi*. We assumed it to have been a mislabeled specimen.

4. Weidner & Feldman (1985) demonstrated that *Chagrinichnites* was a component of the Chagrin Formation sufficiently distinctive to be used to characterise one major environment of deposition within the unit, and applied the name to an ichnofacies.

5. In September 1983 Dr Andrew K. Rindsberg wrote to one of us (R.M.F.) saying that he had discovered the reference to Lesquereux's work and that, in the course of preparing an extensive bibliography of trace fossils, he had discovered no subsequent references to the binomen *Physophycus bilobatus* and considered the name a *nomen oblitum*. Rindsberg further recognized that *P. bilobatus* appeared to be synonymous with *C. brooksi*. Examination of Lesquereux's illustrations and description has

confirmed that the specimens illustrated in plate 1, figs 4–7, represent forms named *Chagrinichnites osgoodi* and that those illustrated in plate 1, figs 8 and 9, represent *Chagrinichnites brooksi*. *Physophycus bilobatus* is, under Article 10f of the Code, an available name.

6. We are convinced that Lesquereux's name has remained unused since its proposal. By contrast both *Chagrinichnites brooksi* and *C. osgoodi* have been widely used; a list of 10 papers by at least 5 different authors is held by the Commission Secretariat.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following names:

(a) *Physophycus* Lesquereux, 1891, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(b) *bilobatus* Lesquereux, 1891, as published in the binomen *Physophycus bilobatus*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Chagrinichnites* Feldmann, Osgood, Szmuc & Meinke, 1978 (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy, *Chagrinichnites brooksi* Feldmann, Osgood, Szmuc & Meinke, 1978;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the names:

(a) *brooksi* Feldmann, Osgood, Szmuc & Meinke, 1978, as published in the binomen *Chagrinichnites brooksi* (specific name of the type species of *Chagrinichnites* Feldmann, Osgood, Szmuc & Meinke, 1978) and

(b) *osgoodi* Hannibal & Feldmann, 1983, as published in the binomen *Chagrinichnites osgoodi*;

(4) to place on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Physophycus* Lesquereux, 1891, as suppressed in (1) (a) above;

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *bilobatus* Lesquereux, 1891, as published in the binomen *Physophycus bilobatus* and as suppressed in (1) (b) above.

References

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Case 2543

Corisa germari Fieber, 1848 (currently *Arctocorisa germari*; Insecta, Hemiptera): proposed designation of a neotype

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to designate a European neotype for the waterboatman species *Arctocorisa germari*. The only supposed syntype remaining is from North America and is conspecific with *Corisa planifrons* Kirby, 1837 and designation of this as lectotype would cause nomenclatural confusion.

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1. Fieber (1848, p. 531) described *Corisa germari* from material listed as 'Corisa irrorata und C. carinata. (Germ. in litt.) Aus Sachsen (Dresden, Hofrath v. Reichenbach.) Unalaschka. (Berlin Mus. u. Germar)'. The separate European and North American localities indicate that the material undoubtedly included two species. Of the European material no specimens are known to exist, but of the North American material the Germar collection in the University of L'vov includes one specimen, a pinned male with right hand tarsi missing, and a hand-written label indicates the name of the species as 'irrorata m, carinata Sahlb, Germari Fieb'. The specimen is conspecific with *Corixa planifrons* Kirby, 1837 (p. 284) and selecting this specimen as the lectotype of *Corisa germari* Fieber, 1848 would cause the latter name to be a junior objective synonym of *C. planifrons*. Consequently, the European species now well known as *Arctocorisa germari* (Fieber, 1848) would become *A. variegata* (Wallengren, 1855, p. 148) (the next available synonym for *A. germari* (Fieber) *sensu auct.*).

2. The original description of *C. germari* by Fieber (1848) was not detailed enough by modern standards. Therefore, Kirkaldy (1898, p. 249) and Lundblad (1923, p. 67) presented long discussions about the identity of the species. Finally Lundblad (1925, p. 136) gave a detailed redescription and good drawings. His opinion on the identity of *A. germari* has been followed in all later investigations (a representative list is held by the Secretariat).

3. To stabilize the present use and to avoid future nomenclatural problems the following specimen is proposed for designation as the neotype of *Corisa germari* Fieber, 1848:

Male, glued on card and labelled: '(1)♂, (2) 12.10.44, Adolfshütte, Oberlausitz, Dr. Jordan, (3) Arctocorisa germari (Fieber) det. A. Jansson 1985, (4) Neotype Corisa germari Fieber, (5) Zool. Mus. Berlin', deposited in the Zoological Museum, Humboldt University, Berlin, DDR.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside the type status of any North American specimens referred to as *Corisa germari* Fieber, 1848, and to designate the specimen referred to in paragraph 3 above as the neotype of *Corisa germari* Fieber, 1848;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *germari* Fieber, 1848, as published in the binomen *Corisa germari* and as interpreted by the neotype designated in (1) above.

References

Fieber, F. X. 1848. Synopsis aller bisher in Europa entdeckten Arten der Gattung Corisa. *Nouveaux Mémoires de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou*, **21**: 505–539.

Kirby, W. 1837. Entomology. *In* Richardson, J. (ed.) *Fauna Boreali-Americana; Zoology of the northern parts of British America*, vol. 4, 325 pp.

Kirkaldy, G. W. 1898. On the specific distinctness of *Corixa carinata* and *C. germari*, and the restoration of the latter to the list of British Rhynchota. *Entomologist*, **31**: 249–251.

Lundblad, O. 1923. Anteckningar om våra vattenhemipterer. III *Entomologisk Tidskrift*, **44**: 57–106.

Lundblad, O. 1925. Studien über schwedische Corixiden. 1. Zur näheren Kenntniss der beiden nahverwandten Arten *Arctocorisa carinata* (C. Sahlb.) und *A. germari* (Fieb.). *Entomologisk Tidskrift*, **46**: 127–142.

Wallengren, H. D. J. 1855. Skandinaviens Corisae. *Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandligar*, **11**: 140–151.

Case 2544

Corisa distincta Fieber, 1848 (currently *Sigara (Subsigara) distincta*; Insecta, Hemiptera): proposed conservation of the specific name

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to conserve the specific name of the water-boatman species *Corisa distincta* Fieber, 1848 by the suppression of the unused senior subjective synonym *Corixa schellembergii* Spinola, 1837.

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1. When illustrating what he thought to be '*Sigara striata* Fabricius', Schellemberg (1800, Tab. XI) gave a drawing of a female specimen with hemelytral patterns typical of *Sigara (Subsigara)*.

2. Schellemberg's material is not known to exist, but Spinola (1837, p. 57) [also Spinola (1840), which is a second printing of the same book with a slightly different title] noticed that the species illustrated was not what was generally thought to be *Corixa striata* (Linnaeus, 1758), and renamed the species as *Corixa schellembergii*. In the Spinola collection, Torino Museum, this name is applied to a damaged female specimen of *Arctocorisa sp.* and a female of *Callicorixa praeusta* (Fieber, 1848), neither one thus being from the correct taxon.

3. Fieber (1848, p. 524) described *Corisa distincta* from material originating from 'Lappland, Russland, Preussen, Oesterreich, Böhmen, Sachsen, Transkaukasien'. None of the original material is said to exist, but the name has been adopted in the taxonomic literature (a list of ten representative works is held by the Secretariat) and Jansson (1986, p. 74) has designated a neotype for the species.

4. The obtuse lateral angles of the pronotum in Schellemberg's (1800) drawing reveal that *Corixa schellembergii* Spinola, 1837 and *Sigara (Subsigara) distincta* (Fieber, 1848) are conspecific (cf. Jansson, 1986, p. 74) and the former would have priority over the latter. However the name given by Spinola seems to have remained unused ever since Fieber's (1851) note about the insufficiency of the description.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *schellembergii* Spinola, 1837, as published in the binomen *Corixa schellembergii*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *distincta* Fieber, 1848, as published in the binomen *Corisa distincta* and as interpreted by the neotype designated by Jansson (1986);

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology the name *schellembergii* Spinola, 1837, as published in the binomen *Corixa schellembergii* and as suppressed in (1) above.

References

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Spinola, M. 1840. *Essai sur les insectes Hémiptères, Rhyngotes, ou Hétéroptères*. 383 pp. J.-B. Ballière, Paris.

Case 2360

Coeloides Wesmael, 1838 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed designation of *Coeloides scolyticida* Wesmael, 1838, as type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to designate the nominal species *Coeloides scolyticida* Wesmael, 1838 as the type species of the braconid genus *Coeloides* Wesmael, 1838 (Braconidae). The oldest type selection is based on a misidentified type species, and the proposed designation is in accordance with the present usage and the original diagnosis.

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1. In 1838 Wesmael (pp. 59–61) proposed the generic name *Coeloides* to include two species, *Bracon initiator* Fabricius, 1793 and *Coeloides melanotus* Wesmael, 1838. The most important character given in the original description is the equal length of the second and third segments of the antenna. In 1839 Haliday (p. 64) mentioned *Bracon initiator* Fabricius as the type species of *Coeloides*.

2. Wesmael was not certain about the correct identification of the material that he assigned to *C. initiator*, and in a note to the description of *C. initiator* he proposed the new name *Coeloides scolyticida* (p. 61) for his material in case his interpretation of *Bracon initiator* Fabricius should be incorrect.

3. This doubt was justified, and *Coeloides scolyticida* Wesmael, 1838 has become the generally accepted name for *Bracon initiator sensu* Wesmael 1838 *nec* Fabricius, 1793. Investigation of the type of *B. initiator* Fabricius has revealed that it belongs to the genus *Atanycolus* Foerster, 1862, as it has the scapus petiolate and the third antennal segment distinctly longer than the second segment. The discrepancy between the original diagnosis of the genus *Coeloides* and the type designation by Haliday may be solved by the designation of *Coeloides scolyticida* Wesmael, 1838 as the type species, as was done by Telenga (1936, p. 74).

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species made for the nominal genus *Coeloides* Wesmael, 1838 and to designate *Coeloides scolyticida* Wesmael, 1838;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Coeloides* Wesmael, 1838 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (1) above *Coeloides scolyticida* Wesmael, 1838;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *scolyticida* Wesmael, 1838, as published in the binomen *Coeloides scolyticida*, the specific name of the type species of *Coeloides* Wesmael, 1838.

References

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Wesmael, C. 1838. Monographie des Braconides de Belgique. *Nouveaux Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres de Bruxelles*, **11**: 1–166.

Case 2583

Disophrys Foerster, 1862 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed designation of *Agathis caesa* Klug, 1835 as type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the designation of *Agathis caesa* Klug, 1835 as the type species of the cosmopolitan braconid genus *Disophrys*; the original type species designation, of *Ichneumon inculcator* Linnaeus, 1758, was based on a misidentified specimen.

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1. *Disophrys* was proposed by Foerster (1862, p. 246) with *Ichneumon inculcator* Linnaeus, 1758 as the type species by monotypy. He gave a clear definition placing it in the BRACONIDAE, subfamily AGATHIDINAE (named by him 'Agathidoidae').

2. The lectotype of *Ichneumon inculcator* Linnaeus, 1758 (from Sweden) belongs to the genus *Cryptus* Fabricius, 1804 (Roman, 1932, p. 7; Van Rossem, 1969, p. 345), which was transferred to the ICHNEUMONIDAE by Kriechbaumer (1898, p. 182).

3. The original diagnosis of *Disophrys* is based on *Agathis caesa* Klug, 1835 (= *Ichneumon inculcator sensu* Foerster, 1862 *nec* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Disophrys caesa*; Nixon, 1986, p. 190), which occurs in Central and Southern Europe, North Africa, West and Central Asia.

4. The holotype of *Agathis caesa* has been examined by Nixon (1986, p. 191) and belongs to the genus *Disophrys* Foerster, 1862 according to its original diagnosis, but not to its nominal type species *I. inculcator* Linnaeus.

5. The group of species currently placed in the genus *Disophrys* has never been renamed since 1862, except for an unjustified emendation by Kriechbaumer (1898, p. 181) as *Diophrys*.

6. If the Code is strictly applied the name *Disophrys* Foerster, 1862 (type species *Ichneumon inculcator* Linnaeus, 1758) becomes a junior subjective synonym of *Cryptus* Fabricius, 1804 in the ICHNEUMONIDAE, leaving the braconid species currently classified as *Disophrys* without a generic name.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species for *Disophrys* Foerster, 1862 and to designate *Agathis caesa* Klug, 1835;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Disophrys* Foerster, 1862 (gender: feminine), type species by designation in (1) above, *Agathis caesa* Klug, 1835;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *caesa* Klug, 1835 as published in the binomen *Agathis caesa* (specific name of the type species of *Disophrys* Foerster, 1862).

References

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Klug, F. 1835. Über die Thiere Andalusiens. 120 pp. *In* Waltl, J. 1835 *Reise durch Tyrol Oberitalien und Piermont nach den südlichen Spanien*, vol. 2. Passau.

Kriechbaumer, J. 1898. Über *Disophrys caesa* Klg. und *inculcatrix* Auct. nebst einer neuen Art dieser Gattung. *Entomologische Nachrichten*, **24**: 181–185.

Nixon, G. E. J. 1986. A revision of the European Agathidinae (Hymenoptera: Braconidae). *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) (Ent.)*, **52** (3): 183–242.

Roman, A. 1932. The Linnean types of Ichneumon flies. *Entomologisk Tidskrift*, **53**: 1–16.

Rossem, G. van, 1969. A revision of the genus *Cryptus* Fabricius s. str. in the western Palaearctic region, with keys to genera of Cryptina and species of *Cryptus* (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae). *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie*, **112**: 299–374.

Case 2532

Phymatodes Mulsant, 1839 and *Phymatestes* Pascoe, 1867 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the currently used generic names *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839 and *Phymatestes* Pascoe, 1867, which belong to the families CERAMBYCIDAE and TENEBRIONIDAE respectively. *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839 is threatened as it is a junior objective synonym of *Merium* Kirby, 1837 and also a junior homonym of *Phymatodes* Dejean, 1834, both unused. *Phymatestes* Pascoe, 1867 is a junior objective synonym of *Phymatodes* Dejean, 1834.

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1. Dejean (1834, p. 203) introduced the generic name *Phymatodes* (family TENEBRIONIDAE) for *Lagria tuberculata* Fabricius, 1792 (p. 78) and a *nomen nudum*, *Phymatodes brevicornis* Dejean (described later by Lacordaire, 1859, p. 395, note 2). Neave (1940, p. 747) treated *Phymatodes* as a *nomen nudum* but according to Art. 12b (5) of the Code it is an available name and *Lagria tuberculata* Fabricius, 1792 is the type species by monotypy.

2. Blanchard (1845, p. 39) gave a description of *Phymathodes* [*sic*] Dejean, and mentioned (p. 45) '*P. scabra* Fabricius' as the only species but without any reference to a Fabricius work. However, Fabricius described several species of Coleoptera under the name *scabra*, and thus '*P. scabra* Fabricius' is a *nomen nudum* and cannot be the type species of a genus. In fact, *Phymathodes* Blanchard, 1845 is only an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phymatodes* Dejean, 1834 (Blanchard cited Dejean after the name) and is hence unavailable.

3. Mulsant (1839, pp. 39 & 47) described a new genus *Phymatodes* in the family CERAMBYCIDAE; the type species *Cerambyx variabilis* Linnaeus, 1761 (p. 192) was designated by LeConte (1850, p. 32).

4. Pascoe (1867, p. 142) introduced a replacement name, *Phymatestes*, for '*Phymatodes*' Blanchard, 1845 *nec* Mulsant, 1839. The name *Phymatestes* Pascoe, 1867 is accepted by all TENEBRIONIDAE specialists and is still used at the present time. I know of no use of *Phymatodes* Dejean, 1834 (or Blanchard, 1845) after the work of Pascoe (1867). *Phymatestes* Pascoe, 1867 is a little known South American genus with six species (see Gebien, 1911 in his World Catalogue). The type species is *Lagria tuberculata* by indication (Art. 67h of the Code).

5. The cerambycid genus *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839 is a large (several dozen species) and very well known holarctic genus with many species of economic importance. In the 19th century this genus was treated by many authors as a subgenus of *Callidium* Fabricius, 1775 (p. 187).

6. Linsley (1957, p. 287) showed that *Merium* Kirby, 1837 (p. 172) is a senior objective synonym of *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839, as the type species of *Merium* is *Cerambyx*

variabilis Linnaeus, 1761 by original designation (Kirby states that '*Cerambyx variabilis* may be considered as its type'). Inconsistently, Linsley used the name *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839 as a valid name in his monograph (1964, p. 44) and cited *Merium* Kirby, 1837 in synonymy. I know of no use of *Merium* Kirby, 1837 as a valid name for *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839.

7. LeConte (1873, p. 296) designated *Merium proteus* Kirby, 1837 (p. 172) as the type species of *Merium* Kirby, but this is invalid (see above). Linsley (1957, p. 287) consistently treated *Merium* LeConte, 1873 as a junior homonym of *Merium* Kirby, 1837 and introduced a replacement name, *Meriellum*, for *Merium* LeConte, 1873 *nec* Kirby, 1837.

8. The application of the Code rules to both families would disrupt stability and cause confusion. In the TENEBRIONIDAE, according to the Principle of Priority the valid name is *Phymatodes* Dejean, 1834, unused for over 100 years. In the CERAMBYCIDAE *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839 is invalid as a junior homonym of *Phymatodes* Dejean, 1834, although it is in common use, and it is also a junior objective synonym of the unused *Merium* Kirby, 1837.

9. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following generic names:
   (a) *Phymatodes* Dejean, 1834, and all uses of that name prior to the publication of *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839, for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;
   (b) *Merium* Kirby, 1837, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by LeConte (1850) *Cerambyx variabilis* Linnaeus, 1761;
   (b) *Phymatestes* Pascoe, 1867 (gender: masculine), type species by indication *Lagria tuberculata* Fabricius, 1792;
   (c) *Meriellum* Linsley, 1957 (gender: neuter), type species by indication *Merium proteus* Kirby, 1837;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *variabilis* Linnaeus, 1761, as published in the binomen *Cerambyx variabilis* (specific name of the type species of *Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839);
   (b) *tuberculata* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the binomen *Lagria tuberculata* (specific name of the type species of *Phymatestes* Pascoe, 1867);
   (c) *proteus* Kirby, 1837, as published in the binomen *Merium proteus* (specific name of the type species of *Meriellum* Linsley, 1957);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *Phymatodes* Dejean, 1834 as suppressed in (1) (a) above;
   (b) *Merium* Kirby, 1837 as suppressed in (1) (b) above.

References

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Fabricius, J. C. 1775. *Systema entomologiae*, 32 & 832 pp. Flensburgi et Lipsiae.

Fabricius, J. C. 1792. *Entomologia systematica emendata et aucta*, vol. 1 (2), 538 pp. Hafniae.

Gebien, H. 1911. *Genera des Coleopterorum Catalogus*, Tenebrionidae III, vol. 18 (28): 355–585. Berlin.

Kirby, W. 1837. *Fauna Boreali Americana, The Insects*. Part 4, xxxix + 327 pp. Norwich.

LeConte, J. L. 1850. An attempt to classify the longicorn Coleoptera of the part of America north of Mexico. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, ser. 2, **12**: 311–340.

LeConte, J. L. 1873. Classification of the Coleoptera of North America, part 2. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, **11** (265): 279–348.

Linnaeus, C. 1761. *Fauna Svecica*. Editio altera, etc. xlvi + 578 pp. Stockholmiae.

Linsley, E. G. 1957. Some new genera and species of North American Cerambycidae (Coleoptera). *Canadian Entomologist*, **89**: 283–287.

Linsley, E. G. 1964. The Cerambycidae of North America. Part 5. *University of California Publications in Entomology*, **22**: 1–197.

Mulsant, E. 1839. *Histoire Naturelle des Coléoptères de France*. Vol. 1 Longicornes. xii + 304 pp. Paris.

Neave, S. A. 1940. *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, vol. 3, M–P, 1065 pp. Zoological Society of London.

Pascoe, F. P. 1867. On the Longicornia of Australia, with a list of all the described species, etc. *Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology*, **9**: 113–142.

Case 2218

Chlorophanus Sahlberg, 1823 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the name *Chlorophanus* Sahlberg, 1823 for an important genus of curculionid beetles. The name is threatened by *Chlorima* Germar, 1817, a senior subjective synonym, virtually unused since its inception.

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1. Germar (1817, p. 341) established the name *Chlorima* for two included species, *Curculio viridis* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 384) and *Rhynchites curculionoides* Herbst, 1797 (p. 136). No type species was designated.

2. Sahlberg (June 1823, p. 4) established the genus *Chlorophanus* with the single new species, and hence type species by monotypy, *C. fallax*. Although Sahlberg compared his new species with *Curculio viridis*, he did not explicitly state that the two species were congeneric. Many years later Faust (1897, p. 79) synonymized *Chlorophanus fallax* with *Curculio excisus* Fabricius, 1801 (p. 531).

3. Schönherr (October 1823, col. 1136) synonymized *Chlorophanus* with *Chlorima*. He ignored the earlier type fixation of *Chlorophanus fallax* and cited *Curculio viridis* as type. Although this designation is clearly invalid, *Chlorophanus* (containing both *excisus* and *viridis*) has been used as the valid name ever since, with *Chlorima* completely unused except in a few cases when listed as a synonym. By contrast *Chlorophanus* is well known in many different works, including textbooks of applied entomology. Ten references to this fact by at least five different authors are held by the Commission Secretariat.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Chlorima* Germar, 1817, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic names in Zoology the name *Chlorophanus* Sahlberg, 1823 (gender: masculine) type species by monotypy, *Chlorophanus fallax* Sahlberg, 1823;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *excisus* Fabricius, 1801, as published in the binomen *Curculio excisus* (valid name at the time of this application for the type species of *Chlorophanus* Sahlberg, 1823);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Chlorima* Germar, 1817 as suppressed in (1) above.

References

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Faust, J. 1897. Uebersicht der Chlorophanus-Arten. *Stettiner entomologische Zeitung*, **58**: 77–95.
Germar, E. F. 1817. Neue Curculioniden-Gattungen. *Magazin der Entomologie*, **2**: 339–341.
Herbst, J. F. W. 1797. *Natursystem aller bekannten Insekten*, vol. VIII. 346 pp. Berlin.
Linnaeus, C. 1758. *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10. vol. 1, iv + 824 pp. Laurentii Salvii, Holmiae.
Sahlberg, C. R. 1823. *Periculi entomographici, species insectorum nondum descriptas proposituri, fasciculus*. 82 pp. Aboae.
Schönherr, C. J. 1823. Curculionides. *Isis*, Jena, **1823**, Heft 10, cols. 1132–1146.

Case 1731

Polyommatus emolus Godart, [1824] (currently *Anthene emolus*; Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation of specific name

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the specific name *emolus* Godart, [1824], for a common Oriental lycaenid butterfly. It is threatened by *balliston* Hübner, [1823], a name unused for at least 70 years and previously thought to be junior to *emolus* but now shown to be a senior synonym.

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1. Godart ([1824], p. 656) established the name *Polyommatus emolus* for a dark violet male specimen collected from Bengal, India.

2. Hübner ([1823], p. 11) established the name *Lampides balliston* for a violet-coloured butterfly from 'Georgien in Florida'. This locality is undoubtedly an error, as Hübner's figure is clearly that of the Indian species currently known as *Anthene emolus* (Godart, [1824]).

3. The dates of publication of Hübner's work have been the subject of much investigation, and the conclusions of Hemming (1937) are generally accepted. According to Hemming (p. 460) *Lampides balliston* may be dated as 1823.

4. Sherborn & Woodward (1899, p. 595; 1906, p. 578) concluded that pages 329 to 828 of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* (vol. 9) were actually published in 1824. This conclusion has been overlooked by authors, who have given the date for *emolus* as either 1819 or 1823 and therefore accorded the name priority over *balliston* Hübner. As a result *balliston* has not been used as the valid name for the species for at least 70 years. A list of ten representative references to the use of *emolus* is held in the offices of the Secretariat.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *balliston* Hübner, [1823], as published in the binomen *Lampides balliston*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *emolus* Godart, [1824], as published in the binomen *Polyommatus emolus*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *balliston* Hübner, [1823] as published in the binomen *Lampides balliston* and as suppressed in (1) above.

References

Godart, J. B. [1824] *In* Latreille, M. & Godart, M. *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, vol. 9(2) : 329–828. Paris.

Hemming, F. 1937. *Hübner. A bibliographical and systematic account of the entomological works of Jacob Hübner, and the supplements thereto by Carl Geyer, Gottfried Franz von Frolich and Gottfried August Wilhelm Herrich-Schäffer.* Vol. 1. xxxiv+605 pp. Royal Entomological Society of London.

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Case 2415

Holothuria arenicola Semper, 1868 (Echinodermata, Holothuroidea): proposed conservation of the specific name

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the well established name *Holothuria arenicola* Semper, 1868, for a burrowing holothurian, by the suppression of the senior synonym *Holothuria humilis* Selenka, 1867.

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1. *Holothuria arenicola* Semper, 1868 (p. 81) was originally described from the Philippines. This distinctive burrowing holothurian is very common throughout the tropical regions of the world, and it is one of the best known tropical shallow water species. The specific name *arenicola* Semper, 1868 is universally accepted, and has been used in a large number of systematic and ecological publications. A list of ten representative works is held in the Secretariat offices.

2. *Holothuria maculata* Brandt, 1835 is a senior synonym of *H. arenicola* but it is also a junior primary homonym of *H. maculata* Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821 and *H. maculata* Lesueur, 1824. It is therefore invalid and has been replaced by the oldest available synonym, which is *H. humilis* Selenka, 1867.

3. Selenka (1867, p. 339) briefly described *Holothuria humilis* from Hawaii. Lampert (1885, p. 70), Théel (1886, p. 640) and Fisher (1907, p. 640) based their diagnoses of *H. humilis* on Selenka's original (1867) description; none of these authors examined Selenka's type specimens, and, as far as we have been able to determine, only they seemed to regard *H. humilis* as a distinct species. Fisher (1907) noted that Hawaii constituted the only recorded locality for *H. humilis*, and in the same paper recorded *H. arenicola* from Hawaii for the first time.

4. Deichmann (1930, p. 68), in her revision of the western Atlantic holothurians, noted that 'synonymous with this species [*H. arenicola*] are *H. humilis* Selenka from Hawaii. . .' She made no further comment on this topic.

5. We have examined the holotype of *H. humilis* Selenka, 1867 (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Catalogue No. 632), and we agree with Deichmann that it is synonymous with *H. arenicola* Semper, 1868. In all currently accepted systematic characters, Selenka's holotype falls within the range of variation of *H. arenicola*. Thus, Selenka's (1867) name *Holothuria humilis* threatens the well-established name *H. arenicola* Semper, 1868.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *humilis* Selenka, 1867, as published in the binomen *Holothuria humilis*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *arenicola* Semper, 1868, as published in the binomen *Holothuria arenicola*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *humilis* Selenka, 1867, as published in the binomen *Holothuria humilis*, and as suppressed in (1) above.

References

Deichmann, E. 1930. The holothurians of the western part of the Atlantic Ocean. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard,* **71**(3): 41–266.

Fisher, W. K. 1907. The holothurians of the Hawaiian Islands. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum,* **32**: 637–744.

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Selenka, E. 1867. Beiträge zur Anatomie und Systematik der Holothurien. *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie,* **17**: 291–250.

Semper, C. G. 1868. Holothurien. *Reisen im Archipel der Philippinen II,* vol. 1, i + 288 pp. Leipzig and Wiesbaden.

Théel, H. 1886. Report on the Holothuroidea. Part III. *Report of the scientific results of the voyage of HMS Challenger* (Zoology, Part 39), vol. 14. London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

Contribution No. 538 of the Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution, Inc., and Contribution 113 of the Smithsonian Marine Station at Link Port.

Case 2531

Three works by Richard W. Wells and C. Ross Wellington: proposed suppression for nomenclatural purposes

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Abstract. It is proposed that *A Synopsis of the Class Reptilia in Australia* (1984), *A Classification of the Amphibia and Reptilia of Australia* (1985) and *A Synopsis of the Amphibia and Reptilia of New Zealand* (1985), all published in a journal controlled by the authors named above and entitled *Australian Journal of Herpetology*, should be suppressed for nomenclatural purposes in order to avoid destabilisation and confusion.

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1. It is proposed to suppress for nomenclatural purposes three papers which appeared in the '*Australian Journal of Herpetology*'. The Managing Editor of this is listed (inside front cover, **1** (3–4)) as Richard Wells and its Advertising Sales Manager as Ross Wellington. Subscriptions are payable to 'Australian Biological Services' at Wells' address. Wells and Wellington are the authors of the papers in question. The second paper is stated (p. 61) to have been 'submitted' on 30 September 1984 and been 'accepted' on 20 February 1985, giving the false impression that it had been subject to some form of independent referee or editorial consideration.

2. In the first half of this century there was relatively little research into the systematics of the Australian herpetofauna, and the composition, classification and nomenclature remained much as G. A. Boulenger of the British Museum left it in the 1880's and 1890's. In the last thirty years there has been a resurgence of work and consequently there are not only many more described species than Boulenger knew, but the binomina of the older ones have often been changed.

3. These changes, however, have generally been gradual, orderly and carefully founded, so that the classification and nomenclature (see Cogger, Cameron & Cogger, 1983) has been widely accepted. In the single area where opinions were diverse, namely the genera of elapid snakes, there was nevertheless optimism that consensus would follow.

4. This taxonomic and nomenclatural stability has been shattered by the three recent publications by Wells and Wellington in their own journal, which together constitute over 700 nomenclatural acts. In a total herpetofauna of less than 900 species, as generally interpreted, this represents destabilisation of nomenclature on a massive scale.

5. For reasons which are outlined below for each publication, the Australian Society of Herpetologists requests the Commission to use its plenary powers to suppress each of these works for nomenclatural purposes. Unless this is done names introduced by Wells & Wellington will often be senior synonyms (objective or subjective) of names proposed as a result of future proper scientific work. It is the contention of the

Society that these works of Wells & Wellington are in many respects not based on sound taxonomic research; despite this, some (but by no means all) of their names are nomenclaturally available and so present a serious threat to zoological communication.

6. *Paper 1.*
Wells, R. W. & Wellington, C. R. (1984).
A Synopsis of the Class Reptilia in Australia.
Australian Journal of Herpetology, **1** (3–4): 73–129.

In this paper the authors carry out 282 taxonomic and nomenclatural actions by:

(1) elevating 105 subspecies to full species,
(2) reviving 100 nominal species from synonymy,
(3) describing 13 new species,
(4) proposing 5 substitute names for species,
(5) reviving 17 nominal genera from synonymy,
(6) describing 33 new genera, and
(7) synonymising 9 currently used genera.

At first sight it might be thought that these numerous actions were based on many years of research. But there is little in the paper to support the authors' claim (p. 73) that they have examined nearly 40,000 specimens (i.e. over ten a day for a decade).

7. Of these 282 actions, only the descriptions of the 13 new species require the examination of specimens. For the remaining 269 actions the authors did not need specimens at all: the revisions (published and unpublished) of other workers, and a word-processor would suffice (several generic assignments in the first paper are, in the second, ascribed to 'computer error').

8. The 105 subspecies could be found in Cogger *et al.* (1983). They were automatically raised to full species merely by declaring 'herein formally elevated to specific status'. There is no discussion. Far from examining critical material, there is no evidence that Wells and Wellington even read the papers in which these subspecies were described; had they done so they would often have found good reasons, such as intergradation and hybridization, for not elevating them. These elevations of subspecies have no formal nomenclatural implications, but are mentioned to indicate the nature and scale of the Wells & Wellington activities.

9. Similarly the 100 nominal species restored from synonymy could be found in Cogger *et al.* (1983). They were revived merely by declaring 'herein formally resurrected from the synonymy of . . . and considered confined to [some region]', or some such formula. Again there is no discussion, and we are not told how these 'species' differ from those with which they were previously synonymized. For example, on pp. 76–77 the wide-ranging gecko *Heteronotia binoei* (Gray, 1845) is split into several species thus:

> '*H. anomalus* (Peters, 1867): herein resurrected from the synonymy of *H. binoei* for the population of north-eastern Queensland.'
>
> '*H. australis* (Steindachner, 1867) herein resurrected from the synonymy of *H. binoei* for the population in New South Wales and eastern South Australia. Note: there are several undescribed *Heteronotia* in central and south-western Australia.'

'*H. binoei* (Gray, 1845) herein regarded as confined to Houtman's Abrolhos, W.A.'

'*H. derbianus* (Gray, 1845) herein resurrected from the synonymy of *H. binoei* for the population in the Torresian subregion of the Northern Territory.'

We do not know how the populations from north-eastern Queensland etc. differ from each other, or why they should be treated as full species.

10. Proposal of the five substitute species-names did not require examination of specimens. Moreover, there is no need for any of these names. For example, on p. 76 Wells & Wellington merge without explanation the gecko genus *Rhynchoedura* Gunther, 1867 in *Diplodactylus* Gray, 1832, causing *R. ornata* to become a junior secondary homonym of *D. ornatus*; a new name is proposed for the first species but in their next work (p. 15) a year later *Rhynchoedura* is restored.

11. The 59 generic changes are not based on phylogenetic research but are largely piecemeal tamperings with the current classification. For example, on p. 75 a new genus *Christinus* is proposed for the two Australian species of the cosmopolitan gecko genus *Phyllodactylus* (which is not mentioned). Wells & Wellington fail to state how *Christinus* differs from *Phyllodactylus* or any of its synonyms. All the 'diagnoses' of the new genera (like the restored genera) suffer from this defect, which casts doubt on the validity of the new names. Incidentally, *Christinus* was divided into two genera by Wells & Wellington a year later, without any comment.

12. We believe that this paper very seriously destabilizes the nomenclature of Australian reptiles. Some taxonomists might accept a name, believing that it met the requirements of the International Code; others might reject it, considering the name invalid because of, for instance, the absence of a real diagnosis or proper description. Worse still, ecologists, physiologists and other non-taxonomists, urgently requiring a name for an undescribed taxon, might be tempted to use names that no taxonomist would accept. If this paper is not suppressed, many taxonomic and nomenclatural acts will have to be adopted or be formally refuted. After years of confusion, stability would only return after numerous rulings by the International Commission.

13. *Paper 2.*

Wells, R. W. & Wellington, C. R. (1985a).
A Classification of the Amphibia and Reptilia of Australia.
Australian Journal of Herpetology, Suppl. Ser. No. (1): 1–61.

In the Australian amphibia, as in reptiles, new discoveries have been gradually absorbed and there has been little disagreement among workers as to the limits of species and genera. The prevailing stability in nomenclature came to an end when Wells & Wellington took the following 65 actions:

(1) elevating 8 subspecies to full species,
(2) reviving 26 nominal species from synonymy,
(3) proposing a substitute species-name,
(4) describing 2 new species,
(5) reviving 9 generic names from synonymy, and
(6) describing 19 new genera.

14. These actions do not require the examination of specimens, let alone the carrying out of taxonomic revisions or phylogenetic research. As in the previous paper the subspecies are automatically promoted by declaring 'herein formally elevated to specific status'. Similarly the nominal species are revived simply by declaring 'herein formally resurrected from the synonomy of...' As examples of these procedures one may cite just two instances. When proposing *Pseudophryne pengilleyi* sp. nov. Wells & Wellington (p. 3) provide no description or diagnosis but say that it can be 'readily identified from its close relative *P. corroboree* by consulting the morphological and distributional data in Woodruff (1975)'. When separating *Rawlinsonia corbeni* sp. nov. from *Rawlinsonia [= Litoria] revelata* they only state (p. 6) its distribution and the fact that its call is higher-pitched; this fact was gleaned from Ingram, Corben, and Hosmer's original description of *L. revelata*. Such blatantly nude names as these should not cause much difficulty, for they will doubtless be universally rejected. It is the names which have some semblance of legality that will cause most trouble, for they will be variously accepted or rejected.

15. Coming to the reptiles, one could hardly expect Wells & Wellington to have made many discoveries in the nine months or so following the publication of their *Synopsis*, especially in view of their preoccupation with Australian amphibians and the herpetofauna of New Zealand. Nevertheless they have taken a further 382 taxonomic and nomenclatural actions.

(1) elevating 4 subspecies to full species,
(2) reviving 91 nominal species from synonymy,
(3) describing 142 new species,
(4) designating lectotypes for 104 species,
(5) reviving 6 nominal genera from synonymy,
(6) describing 33 new genera, and
(7) proposing 2 new generic names for older names considered not available.

The same verbal formulae used in the first paper are again employed.

16. We find among the 'References' (although they are not cited) 502 papers, ostensibly published in 1983–4 by Wells, alone or in collaboration with Wellington, and find it quite inconceivable that papers could be produced at the rate of one per day. These were allegedly published in '*Australian Herpetologist*', a journal unknown to any members of the executive committee of our Society. The Australian Bibliographic Network, which lists the holdings of most of the major libraries in Australia, does not have any records of any publication named '*Australian Herpetologist*'. Separate checks with all of the mainland Australian museum libraries also failed to locate these 'publications' and their existence cannot therefore be verified.

17. Most of the 33 new genera are 'diagnosed' by briefly describing their included species. Concerning the description of *Tropiochelmys* (p. 9), an expert on chelid turtles informs us that 'there is nothing in the diagnosis that is diagnostic either alone or in combination; the diagnosis could apply to at least 60% of the known chelonians of the world.' As another example of a new genus one may mention *Panacedechis* (p. 47): the 'diagnosis' refers to the anal scales as being divided and there being 45–70 subcaudals, yet the new species *P. worrelli* has an entire anal and 27 subcaudals. Actions such as these have resulted in us coming to the conservative conclusion that there are no fewer than two generic and 74 specific *nomina nuda* contained in this paper.

18. Wells & Wellington could not have seen many of the 104 specimens which they gratuitously designated as lectotypes; for example (p. 8), the specimens of the chelid turtles *Chelodina novaeguineae* and *Elseya dentata* in the British Museum (Natural History). Staff of that Museum inform us that they have never loaned specimens to Wells & Wellington or shown them specimens in the Museum. A similar assurance was received from the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, which likewise houses many types of Australian reptiles named last century. Evidently Wells & Wellington obtained their information on the types in these and other museums from Cogger *et al.* (1983). Hence there is little excuse for their ignoring earlier designations of lectotypes, e.g. for the skinks *Ablepharus adelaidensis, Lygosoma graciloides* and *Tropidolopisma dumerilii*. Additional evidence that type series were not examined by the authors is the continual use for lectotype designations of terms such as 'the largest of the syntypes . . . ' (e.g. *Tropidolopisma dumerilii* (p. 40) and *Dactyloperus variegatus* (p. 12)).

19. *Paper 3.*
Wells, R. W. & Wellington, C. R. (1985b).
A Synopsis of the Amphibia and Reptilia of New Zealand.
Australian Journal of Herpetology, Suppl. Ser. No. (1): 62–64.

The authors carry out ten taxonomic and nomenclatural actions:

(1) elevating 3 subspecies to full species,
(2) reviving 1 nominal species from synonymy,
(3) describing 2 new species, and
(4) describing 4 new genera.

20. This paper has the same format, and the same defects, as the others. One example may suffice: apparently Wells and Wellington noticed in the literature that New Zealand workers considered the frogs *Liopelma archeyi* and *L. hamiltoni* somewhat closer to each other than to *L. hochstetteri*. They thereupon propose (p. 62) a new genus for the first two species but provide no diagnosis; instead we are told to consult certain references. The same applies to the other genera. The two new 'species' are based on minor geographic variants reported in the literature: no new data are presented.

21. As shown above, the taxonomic practices displayed by Wells & Wellington in these three publications are completely inadequate as a basis for their massive destabilisation of the nomenclature of the entire Australasian herpetofauna. If their three papers in their own *Australian Journal of Herpetology* are not suppressed, the effects on Australian herpetology will be devastating and the nomenclature destabilised for decades. The merits of Wells & Wellington's proposed changes in status for old species-group and genus-group names would, eventually, be judged by the herpetological community and some changes might remain. However, leaving this to take its course will, for years, commit workers writing in refereed journals to the sterile tasks of defending well-established usage and to refuting most of Wells & Wellington taxonomic and nomenclatural actions one by one.

22. Finally, we note that the bibliography of the third paper mentions (p. 64) two 'in press' works by Wells: *A synopsis of the amphibia and reptilia of New Guinea*, and

The Herpetology of Australia (in 10 volumes). These will presumably cause further trouble.

23. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked by the Australian Society of Herpetologists:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress, for nomenclatural purposes, the following publications:

(a) Wells, R. W. & Wellington, C. R. (1984).
A Synopsis of the Class Reptilia in Australia.
Australian Journal of Herpetology, **1** (3–4): 73–129.

(b) Wells, R. W. & Wellington, C. R. (1985a).
A Classification of the Amphibia and Reptilia of Australia.
Australian Journal of Herpetology, Supplement Series. No. (1): 1–61.

(c) Wells, R. W. & Wellington, C. R. (1985b).
A Synopsis of the Amphibia and Reptilia of New Zealand.
Australian Journal of Herpetology, Supplement Series. No. (1): 62–64.

(2) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoology the publications suppressed in (1) above.

Reference

Cogger, H. G., Cameron, E. E. & Cogger, H. M. 1983. *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*, vol. 1, Amphibia and Reptilia. vi + 313 pp. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.

Case 2569

Halianassa studeri von Meyer, 1838 (Mammalia, Sirenia): proposed designation of a neotype, and proposed conservation of *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838 by designation of a type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the designation of the holotype of *Pugmeodon schinzii* Kaup, 1838 as the neotype for the fossil sirenian *Halianassa studeri* von Meyer, 1838. In addition, it is proposed that *P. schinzii* be designated as the type species of *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838. This makes the troublesome nominal species *Halianassa studeri* a junior objective synonym of *Halitherium schinzii*.

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1. In 1837, H. von Meyer (p. 677) proposed the name *Manatus studeri* for a left maxilla with four teeth of a sirenian from the Miocene (Burdigalian) 'Molassen-Sandstein' of Mäggenwyl bei Lenzberg, Canton Aargau, Switzerland. Since no description was provided, the name is a *nomen nudum*, as pointed out by Kellogg (1966, p. 68).

2. The following year, von Meyer (September 1838, p. 667) proposed the binomen *Halianassa studeri*, to include the Mäggenwyl specimen and several other fossil sirenians (see below).

3. Because the Mäggenwyl specimen was not described or illustrated until the work of Studer, 1887 (who called it *Halianassa studeri*), Kellogg (1966, p. 69) concluded that *Halianassa* von Meyer, 1838 was also a *nomen nudum* and that the genus should be properly cited as *Halianassa* Studer, 1887 (type species *Halianassa studeri* Studer, 1887). This is incorrect, and the use of these names by Studer (1887) is now considered as a citation of *Halianassa* and *H. studeri* von Meyer (1838).

4. Von Meyer (1838, p. 667) originally applied the name *Halianassa studeri* to the following:

(a) 'Das weit verbreitete fossile Cetaceum von Flonheim' from the Oligocene (Rupelian) of the Mainz Basin, Germany, specimens which Kaup ((May) 1838a, p. 319, pl. 2) had previously called *Halytherium dubium* (Cuvier, 1824; spelling of generic name later altered to *Halitherium* by Kaup (1838b, p. 536)) and *Pugmeodon schinzii* Kaup, 1838a. The generic name *Pugmeodon* was dropped by Kaup (1855; see also Lepsius, 1882, p. 161) in favour of *Halitherium* and has never since been used as the valid name. This Flonheim form has universally been referred to as *Halitherium schinzii* (Kaup, 1838). The name *Hippopotamus dubius* Cuvier, 1824 was wrongly applied by Kaup (as *Halytherium dubium*) to the Oligocene material from the Mainz Basin; it properly refers to Eocene specimens from France (see below).

(b) a post cranial skeleton from Rödersdorf in the Strasbourg Museum, described by Duvernoy (1835) but not named by him.

(c) *Halicore cuvierii* de Christol, 1832, which in turn was thought to include both *Hippopotamus medius* Desmarest, 1822 (Miocene, Maine-et-Loire, France) and *Hippopotamus dubius* Cuvier, 1824 (Eocene, Gironde, France). The earliest available name for the latter form is *Hippopotamus minimus* Desmarest, 1822 (see Hooijer, 1952).

(d) *Manatus studeri* von Meyer, 1837 (a *nomen nudum*, i.e. the Mäggenwyl specimen mentioned in para. 1).

5. These forms (a)–(d) which von Meyer (1838) assigned to *Halianassa studeri* have had at least six specific names and under Art. 12b(5), which states that a genus group name becomes available if 'one or more available species group names' are 'clearly included under it', *Halianassa* von Meyer, 1838 is an available name, with *H. studeri* von Meyer, 1838 as the type species, by monotypy. Its syntypes are the various specimens referred to under (a)–(d) above.

6. Kellogg (1966) and Thenius (1952, p. 110–111) regarded *Halianassa* von Meyer, 1838 as having been based on the Flonheim form now known as *Halitherium schinzii* (Kaup, 1838); but Kellogg (1966, p. 69 and caption to plate 43) referred to the maxilla from Mäggenwyl as the 'type' of *Halianassa studeri*. Under Art. 74a of the Code this is sufficient to designate a syntype as the lectotype.

7. The binomen *Halianassa studeri* causes confusion in a number of ways. The generic name *Halianassa* von Meyer, 1838 has priority over the well-established name *Metaxytherium* de Christol, 1840 (type species *Hippopotamus medius* Desmarest, 1822). Some authors, notably Simpson (1945) and Reinhart (1959), have used *Halianassa* as a valid senior synonym of *Metaxytherium*, but more recent authors (a list of ten representative works is held by the Secretariat) have followed Kellogg (1966) in rejecting its priority over *Metaxytherium*. Resurrection of *Halianassa* von Meyer, 1838 at this time and in this usage would be a blow to nomenclatural stability.

8. The problem also extends to the species level. Although the Mäggenwyl maxilla is not certainly diagnostic even generically, it and another specimen from the same region referred to *Halianassa studeri* by Studer (1887) are most likely referable to *Metaxytherium krahuletzi* Depéret, 1895 (Depéret & Roman, 1920, p. 33). *M. krahuletzi*, though a junior name, is unambiguous in its reference and is supported by much more abundant (albeit largely unpublished) fossil material. Therefore, it is in the interest of stability to protect it from displacement by the older but less well-founded name *H. studeri*.

9. In addition, if the Swiss specimens described by Studer (1887) prove referable to *Thalattosiren* Sickenberg, 1928, as Thenius (1952) believed, then this name is threatened and the suppression of *H. studeri* von Meyer, 1838 is desirable.

10. In short, the names *Halianassa* and *studeri* have had a destabilizing influence on nomenclature since the moment of their proposal. Because the continuing problems described above arise in part from Kellogg's apparently inadvertent and unfortunate choice of a lectotype for *H. studeri*, it is in the interests of stability to set aside this lectotype and to designate a neotype.

11. I propose to select as neotype the holotype premolar of *Pugmeodon schinzii* Kaup, 1838a (Hessisches Landesmuseum [Darmstadt] no. Az 48), which is one of the original Flonheim syntypes of *H. studeri*. If *Pugmeodon schinzii* is designated as the type species of *Halitherium* as proposed below, this will have a stabilizing effect by making *Halianassa studeri* von Meyer, (September) 1838 a junior objective synonym

of *Halitherium schinzii* Kaup, (May) 1838. This choice of a type specimen for *Halianassa studeri* is the most desirable because, of the forms originally included in *Halianassa* von Meyer, 1838, *Halitherium schinzii* is the best illustrated and described and is represented by the most abundant, complete and easily obtained material.

12. *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838b is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Halytherium* Kaup, 1838a. However, all workers, including Kaup himself in subsequent works, have used the spelling *Halitherium* (a representative list is held by the Secretariat). In the interest of stability, *Halitherium* should be ruled to be the correct original spelling.

13. Kaup (1838a) clearly founded his new genus *Halytherium* on a lower molar from Flonheim which, in his opinion, 'gehört zu *Hippopotamus dubius* Cuv.' However, *Hippopotamus dubius* had been based on an Eocene form which is at present referred to the genus *Protosiren* Abel, 1907 and is completely different from the Oligocene sirenian from Flonheim that Kaup studied. Therefore, *Halitherium* was originally based on a misidentified species and the name *Halitherium dubium* cannot be used for that species (Art. 49). Fortunately, by 1855 Kaup had placed *Pugmeodon schinzii* in synonymy with *Halitherium* and as the first reviser was using the combination *Halitherium schinzii* for the Flonheim sirenian, as have all later authors. Therefore, *Pugmeodon schinzii* Kaup, 1838 is the earliest available name for the Flonheim sirenian and hence for the type species of *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838. I propose that the Commission designate *Pugmeodon schinzii* Kaup, 1838 as the type species of *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838.

14. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the correct original spelling of the generic name *Halytherium* Kaup, 1838 is deemed to be *Halitherium;*

(2) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type specimens of the nominal species *Halianassa studeri* von Meyer, 1838 and to designate as the neotype the fossil premolar from Flonheim, West Germany, bearing the number Az 48 in the Hessisches Landesmuseum, Darmstadt (the holotype of *Pugmeodon schinzii* Kaup, 1838);

(3) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838 (spelling confirmed in (1) above), and to designate *Pugmeodon schinzii* Kaup, 1838 as the type species;

(4) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Halitherium* (emendation of *Halytherium)* Kaup, 1838 (gender: neuter), type species, by designation in (3) above, *Pugmeodon schinzii* Kaup, 1838;

(5) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *schinzii* Kaup, 1838, as published in the binomen *Pugmeodon schinzii* Kaup, 1838 (specific name of the type species of *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838);

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:

(a) *Halianassa* von Meyer, 1838, a junior objective synonym of *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838;

(b) *Halytherium* Kaup, 1838 (spelling emended to *Halitherium* as ruled in (1) above);

(7) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *studeri* von Meyer, 1838, as interpreted by the neotype designated in (2) above, as a junior objective synonym of *schinzii* Kaup, 1838, as published in the binomen *Pugmeodon schinzii* Kaup, 1838.

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Comment on the proposed conservation of *Ammonites* (currently *Pachydiscus*) *neubergicus* Hauer, 1858 (Cephalopoda, Ammonoidea)
(Case 2460: see BZN **43**: 277–278)

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In this application Henderson & Kennedy seek the suppression of the specific name *chrishna* because (para. 2) 'our current research has shown that *neubergicus* is a junior subjective synonym of *Ammonites chrishna* Forbes, 1846'. They go on to say that *chrishna* has had some recent usage.

I understand (although the application does not say so) that *A. chrishna* is based on an extant single specimen from India; *A. neubergicus* derives from W. Europe. The synonymy is a matter of subjective opinion only, and later authors (perhaps with more material) may wish to separate the species. I do not object to giving *neubergicus* precedence over *chrishna*, but in the present circumstances the suppression of the latter name is not justified.

Comments on the proposed suppression of *Rallus nigra* Miller, 1784 and *Columba R. Forsteri* Wagler, 1829 (Aves).
(Cases 2276 and 2277; see BZN **40**: 249–251 and **42**: 50–53).

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1. In these very similar instances, Bruce, Holyoak & Thibault have proposed the suppression of early but recondite names for two species of Tahitian birds. In each case their arguments are based upon the assumption that the earlier names apply to species now occurring on Tahiti, rather than to extinct species or those now restricted to distant archipelagos. However, our recent paleontological and archeological studies have shown that pervasive man–caused extinctions have greatly altered the natural distributions of most species of birds in Polynesia in the past 200 years (Olson & James 1982; Steadman, 1985; Steadman & Olson, 1985), with the result that zoogeographical assumptions (e.g. about insular endemism) based on present or very recent distributions are often erroneous.

2. In applying to suppress the name *Rallus nigra* Miller, 1784, based on a painting of a bird by Georg Forster made on Cook's second voyage, Bruce *et al.* (BZN **40**: 249–251) followed Lysaght (1956) in assuming that this name must apply to the widespread species *Porzana tabuensis* because 'it is extremely improbable that *nigra* could apply to some form other than the nominate *tabuensis*'. However, the fossil record shows (Steadman, 1985, and unpublished work) that *P. tabuensis* was sympatric with flightless forms of *Porzana* (similar to *P. atra* of Henderson Island) that were probably widespread in Polynesia before human contact. Thus the name *Rallus nigra* may well pertain to an extinct form of *Porzana* rather than to *P. tabuensis*. In a similar instance *Rallus pacificus* Gmelin is also known only from a Forster painting and has been accepted (e.g. Ripley, 1977) as a valid name for an extinct species of Tahitian rail.

3. In the case of the pigeons now placed in the genus *Ducula*, Bruce *et al.* (BZN **42**: 50–53) propose the suppression of *Columba R. Forsteri* Wagler, 1829, also based on a bird from Tahiti described by Forster, and to place on the Official Lists both *Carpophaga aurorae* Peale, 1848, the name of a species known historically from Tahiti and from Makatea in the Tuamotus, and *Serresius galeatus* Bonaparte, 1855, that of a very different species now confined to Nuku Hiva in the Marquesas. While we believe that the original description of *C. R. Forsteri* clearly fits *D. galeata* more closely than *D. aurorae* (Lysaght, 1957), fossil evidence shows that *galeata* and other very large forms of *Ducula* were widespread in the Pacific before being exterminated by man (Steadman & Olson, 1985, and unpublished work), so that the name *Columba R. Forsteri*, as with *Rallus nigra*, could apply to a separate but extinct taxon.

4. We should like to correct two bibliographic errors introduced by Bruce *et al.* Gray (1859) did not consider *C. R. Forsteri* to be a senior synonym of *Serresius galeatus* but listed both as separate species. Salvadori (1893) did not consider *C. R. Forsteri* to be a senior synonym of *Carpophaga aurorae*, but discussed it in a footnote under the heading *'Carpophaga ?forsteri'*, stating that 'I should have thought the two the same species if it were not for the under-tail coverts being *ferruginous*, as mentioned by Forster.'

5. We are very strongly opposed to the suppression of the names *Rallus nigra* Miller, 1784 and *Columba R. Forsteri* (or *reinholdforsteri*) Wagler, 1829, and consider that both should remain available pending further paleontological and archeological investigation of Tahitian material and its correlation with Forster's descriptions and illustrations. Even if at present they are regarded as *nomina dubia* they should not be suppressed, in accordance with usual nomenclatural practices.

Additional References

Olson, S. L. & James, H. F. 1982. Prodromus of the fossil avifauna of the Hawaiian Islands. *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology*, **365**: 1–59.

Steadman, D. W. 1985. Fossil birds from Mangaia, southern Cook Islands. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, **105**(2): 58–66.

Steadman, D. W. & Olson, S. L. 1985. Bird remains from an archaeological site on Henderson Island, South Pacific: man-caused extinctions on an 'uninhabited' island. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, **82**: 6191–6195.

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1. In the above comment Olson & Steadman object to our proposals for suppression of *Rallus nigra* Miller and *Columba R. Forsteri* Wagler, because in their view both names may represent extinct species rather than being senior synonyms of living species. It is not surprising that the first studies of avian palaeontology from Polynesia have revealed the occurrence there of extinct taxa. However, species-level taxonomy in many avian genera relies heavily on interpretation of plumage coloration and of vocalisations (cf. discussion of Polynesian *Ducula* by Holyoak & Thibault, (1984, pp. 119–122)) not available from fossils.

2. There are no detailed published accounts of avian fossil remains from Tahiti (although J. Pichon (unpublished) is studying material from the Papenoo Valley), and because of the high incidence of insular endemism in the surviving Polynesian landbirds the fossils from other islands are of uncertain relevance to interpretation of the Tahitian avifauna. We therefore question Olson & Steadman's arguments about relationships and species-limits in Polynesian *Porzana* and *Ducula* as a whole, as well as their applicability to Tahitian forms.

3. We continue to hold the opinion that the names *Rallus nigra* and *Columba R. Forsteri* are unlikely to represent extinct species from Tahiti, and in any case we argue that both names were accompanied by such poor descriptions that indisputable proof of what species were involved is unlikely ever to be obtained. It is thus only by suppression of these names that stability and universality of usage will be maintained.

4. Besides achieving those vital aims, another advantage of suppressing these names is that new palaeontological findings (such as those promised for the future by Olson & Steadman) will lead to adequate description of new taxa and the provision of proper type material. We regard this as preferable to the controversial association of species based on osteological material with names based on very incomplete and unverifiable early descriptions, and we therefore wish our application to proceed.

Reference

Holyoak, D. T. & Thibault J.-C. 1984. Contribution à l'étude des oiseaux de Polynésie orientale. *Mémoires, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle,* Nouvelle Série, Série A (Zoologie) **127**: 1–209.

Comment on the proposed precedence of PSEUDOCALANIDAE Sars, 1901 (Crustacea, Copepoda) over CLAUSOCALANIDAE Giesbrecht, 1892
(Case 2557: see BZN **43**: 297–299)

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The application of Andronov & Vyshkvartzeva asking the Commission to conserve the calanoid copepod family name PSEUDOCALANIDAE Sars, 1901 in preference to the older CLAUSOCALANIDAE Giesbrecht, 1892, while well intended, should be rejected by the Commission. No serious taxonomic or nomenclatural problems are involved, and there is little likelihood that any confusion will result from following the principle of priority and using CLAUSOCALANIDAE, even though PSEUDOCALANIDAE has been used more frequently in the past. In fact, as Andronov & Vyshkvartzeva mention, since the priority of CLAUSOCALANIDAE was pointed out by Bowman & Abele (1982) several leading students of the Calanoida have already adopted it. I expect this trend will continue, and that in a relatively short time CLAUSOCALANIDAE will be used universally. Stability will be served best if this occurs, and I urge the Commission to reject the application of Andronov & Vyshkvartzeva.

Comment on the proposed precedence of *Simulium austeni* Edwards, 1915 over *Simulium posticatum* Meigen, 1838 (Insecta, Diptera)
(Case 2560: see BZN **43**: 350–351)

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We ask the Commission not to grant Dr Rubtsov's request to set aside the senior name *Simulium posticatum* (originally published as *'Simulia posticata'*) Meigen, 1838 and give precedence to the junior name *Simulium austeni* Edwards, 1915. To do so would create unnecessary confusion because it is the senior synonym (*posticatum*) that is now in general use.

Rubtsov bases his application on the premise that the name *austeni* 'is in general current use', but this is no longer the case. It is true to say that it 'was' in use until 1980, but that was only because its junior synonymy had not previously been discovered and made known (Zwick & Crosskey, 1981, p. 240). Since then, workers other than Rubtsov & Yankovsky (1984) have used the name *posticatum*, all of them for new data that extend knowledge of the distribution or biology of the species concerned; on the other hand, the one post-1981 use of *austeni* (p. 153 in Rubtsov & Yankovsky), consists

merely of its inclusion in an inventory of the Palaearctic species of *Simulium* s. str. accompanied by a footnote referring to its synonymy with *posticatum*. From our contacts with interested colleagues we have found no evidence that anyone except Rubtsov wishes to use the junior synonym, and we think that the following list of users of *posticatum* since 1981 proves our point:

Car (1981): taxonomic description and biology, Austria
Jensen (1984): aquatic faunal distribution, Denmark
Rühm & Prochnow (1984): faunistics, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany
Ladle *et al.* (1985): egg-laying habits
Timm & Piper (1985): biology and morphology, Germany
Vincon (1987): riverine ecology, France
Bass & Armitage (in press): reservoir hydrobiology, Britain
Welton *et al.* (in press): ovipositional biology, Britain

The species concerned has a localized distribution in northern and central Europe, and the above references (in the literature of five countries) are clear evidence that it is the name *posticatum*, not *austeni*, that 'is in general current use'. It is the name that has actually been adopted in the 1980's by simuliid specialists with varied interests.

Simulium posticatum is under active research because of its unexplained periodic outbreaks. The research body in Britain dealing with this problem (Freshwater Biological Association) has adopted the change of name from *austeni* to *posticatum*, as have other workers. An important discovery of this recent research is that the species has an egg-laying behaviour unknown in any other simuliid: this finding (which is likely often to be cited in general works on the SIMULIIDAE because of its unique character) was reported under the name *posticatum* (by Ladle *et al.*, 1985). We mention this as an example — to indicate that it would now be a retrograde step if the Commission decided in favour of Rubtsov's application and thereby obliged everyone to revert to *austeni*. This would be damaging to the new stability using *posticatum*, and we therefore ask the Commission to rule against Rubtsov's proposal.

References

Bass, J. A. B. & Armitage, P. D. (In press). Observed and predicted occurrence of blackflies (Diptera: Simuliidae) at fifty reservoir outlets in Britain. *Regulated Rivers*.

Car, M. 1981. *Die Simuliiden-Fauna (Diptera) Österreichs und ihre veterinärmedizinische Bedeutung*. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Vienna.

Jensen, F. 1984. A revision of the taxonomy and distribution of the Danish black-flies (Diptera: Simuliidae), with keys to the larval and pupal stages. *Natura Jutlandica*, **21**: 69–116.

Ladle, M., Bass, J. A. B. & Cannicott, L. J. 1985. A unique strategy of blackfly oviposition (Diptera: Simuliidae). *Entomologist's Gazette*, **36**: 147–149.

Rubtsov, I. A. & Yankovsky, A. V. 1984. Key to the genera of Palaearctic blackflies. *Opredeliteli po Faune SSSR*, **142**: 1–175. [In Russian].

Rühm, W. & Prochnow, H. 1984. Die Kriebelmückenfauna im südlichen Schleswig-Holstein (Diptera, Simuliidae). *Entomologische Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum Hamburg*, 7: 495–518.

Timm, T. & Piper, W. 1985. *Simulium posticatum* Meigen, 1838, die 'Blandford-Mucke' in Norddeutschland (Diptera: Simuliidae). *Entomologische Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum Hamburg*, **8**: 109–117.

Vincon, G. 1987. *Comparaison de la faune benthique des Vallées d'Aure et d'Ossau, en vue de l'élaboration d'une méthodologie de surveillance des cours d'eau de montagne*. Doctoral Diploma thesis, Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse.

Welton, J. S., Bass, J. A. B., Ladle, M. & Merret, W. J. [In press]. Distribution of oviposition sites and characteristics of egg development in the 'Blandford fly', *Simulium posticatum* (Diptera: Simuliidae). *Journal of Applied Ecology*.

Zwick, H. & Crosskey, R. W. 1981. The taxonomy and nomenclature of the blackflies (Diptera: Simuliidae) described by J. W. Meigen. *Aquatic Insects*, **2** (1980): 225–247.

Comment on the suggested introduction into the Code of the term 'nomenclaturally valid'

(Case 2513: see BZN **43**: 308–309)

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Mr Melville's proposal to introduce the expression 'nomenclaturally valid' could be useful, as it defines a stage between 'available' and 'valid'. *Available* is an objective term: with the help of the Code anyone can find whether a name is available or not. However, *valid* is a subjective term: an available name that one taxonomist considers valid may not be so for another, so that the Commission cannot rule a name valid, for that is the task of the individual zoologist. However, there are two objective nomenclatural criteria which can prevent an available name being used as valid, namely if it is a junior primary homonym or a junior objective synonym. It is for available names which do not have these failings that Mr Melville has coined the term 'nomenclaturally valid'.

The expression 'nomenclaturally valid' thus indicates names that are given a clean bill of (objective) health by the Code, and whose validity depends only on the taxonomic views of the zoologist using them. Nomenclaturally valid names remain so despite the taxonomic views of individual zoologists.

The actions of first revisers (cf. Mr Melville's proposals) do not confer nomenclatural validity, but only govern the precedence of two or more names of equal priority. Personally I would suggest the following changes in the Code:

Glossary:

nomenclaturally valid name: an available name that, in either the family group or the genus group is neither a junior homonym nor a junior synonym, or in the species group is neither a junior primary homonym nor a junior objective synonym

valid name: a nomenclaturally valid name which under the the provisions of the Code is considered the correct name for a taxon

conserved name: add 'nomenclaturally' before 'invalid'

Article 79a: add 'or nomenclaturally valid' after 'available' in line 10.

There may well be other places in the Code (e.g. Article 23) where the expression could be added for clarification.

Mr Melville has kindly informed me that he accepts the points I have made here.

OPINION 1433

Calymene Brongniart *in* Brongniart & Desmarest, 1822 (Trilobita): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy:

(a) *Calymena* Desmarest, 1817;

(b) *tuberculatus* Brünnich, 1781, as published in the binomen *Trilobus tuberculatus*.

(2) The name *Calymene* Brongniart *in* Brongniart & Desmarest, 1822 (gender: feminine), type species, by subsequent designation by Milne Edwards (1844), *Calymena blumenbachii* Brongniart *in* Desmarest, 1817, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *blumenbachii* Brongniart *in* Desmarest, 1817, as published in the binomen *Calymena blumenbachii* (specific name of the type species of *Calymene* Brongniart *in* Brongniart & Desmarest, 1822) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name CALYMENIDAE Milne Edwards, 1840 (type genus *Calymene* Brongniart *in* Brongniart & Desmarest, 1822) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

(5) The name *Calymena* Desmarest, 1817 as suppressed in (1) (a) above is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

(6) The name *tuberculatus* Brünnich, 1781, as published in the binomen *Trilobus tuberculatus* and as suppressed in (1) (b) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 637

An application to resolve the spelling of several trilobite generic names, due for inclusion in the *Treatise of Invertebrate Paleontology*, was first received from Dr J. M. Weller (*Walker Museum, University of Chicago, U.S.A*) on 6 December 1951. Subsequent correspondence with the author was not answered and the case lapsed. The trilobite section of the *Treatise* appeared in 1959. In 1960 the then Secretary, Mr R. V. Melville, approached Professor H. B. Whittington (then of *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, U.S.A.*, and one of the main authors of the trilobite section of the *Treatise*). Prof Whittington favoured conservation of *Calymene* Brongniart, 1822 rather than the re-introduction of *Calymena* Desmarest, 1817, i.e. the opposite to Dr Weller's original suggestion. The case was not proceeded with until 1983 when Prof Whittington (*University of Cambridge, U.K.*) raised the question, and after correspondence an application was published in BZN **40**: 176–178 (October 1983). Notice of the case was given to ten general and two specialist serials. A complication arose over *Calymena blumenbachii* — the nominal type species of both *Calymena* and *Calymene* — and a rider to the case was prepared by Prof Whittington and Dr D. J. Siveter (*University of Hull, U.K.*) This was published in BZN **43**: 105–106 (April 1986).

Notice of the case was given to twelve general and three specialist serials. Dr Holthuis pointed out that Milne Edwards had designated a type species for *Calymene* in 1844, and this has been included in the ruling.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals published in BZN **43**: 177–178 and the additional proposal (2) published in BZN **43**: 106. Attention was drawn to the type species designation by Milne Edwards. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 17: Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Willink.

Negative votes — 2: Alvarado, Schuster.

Dupuis abstained, suggesting that *Calymene* could be regarded as a justified emendation of *Calymena* Brongniart *in* Desmarest, 1817.

Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

blumenbachii, Calymena, Brongniart *in* Desmarest, 1817, *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle,* ed. 2, vol. 8, p. 517

Calymena Desmarest, 1817, *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle,* ed. 2, vol. 8, p. 517

Calymene Brongniart *in* Brongniart & Desmarest, 1822, *Histoire naturelle des Crustacés fossiles,* p. 11

CALYMENIDAE Milne Edwards, 1840, *Histoire naturelle des Crustacés, in* Roret's *Suites à Buffon,* vol. 3, p. 293

tuberculatus, Trilobus, Brünnich, 1781, *Nye Samling, af det Kongelige Danske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter,* **1**: 389.

The following is the original reference to the designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Calymene* Brongniart *in* Brongniart & Desmarest, 1822:

Calymene blumenbachii Brongniart *in* Desmarest, 1817 by Milne Edwards, 1844 *in* Cuvier, *Le règne animal,* Disciples edition, vol. 18, pl. 80, fig. 1.

OPINION 1434

Cyphaspis Burmeister, 1843 (Trilobita): *Phacops ceratophthalmus* Goldfuss 1843, designated as type species

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Cyphaspis* Burmeister, 1843, are hereby set aside, and *Phacops ceratophthalmus* Goldfuss, 1843 is designated as type species.

(2) The name *Cyphaspis* Burmeister, 1843 (gender: feminine), type species by designation in (1) above *Phacops ceratophthalmus* Goldfuss, 1843, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *ceratophthalmus* Goldfuss, 1843, as published in the binomen *Phacops ceratophthalmus* (specific name of the type species of *Cyphaspis* Burmeister, 1843) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Cyrtometopus* Angelin, 1854 (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy *Calymene clavifrons* Dalman, 1827, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(5) The name *clavifrons* Dalman, 1827, as published in the binomen *Calymene clavifrons* (specific name of the type species of *Cyrtometopus* Angelin, 1854) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2257

An application for the designation of *Phacops ceratophthalmus* Goldfuss, 1843, as type species of *Cyphaspis* Burmeister, 1843 was received from Dr A. T. Thomas (*The University of Aston in Birmingham, U.K.*) and Dr R. M. Owens (*National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, U.K.*) on 20 March 1978. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **37**: 122–123 (June 1980).Notice of the case was given to nine general and two specialist serials. A comment was received from Prof Dr G. Hahn (*Universität Lahnberge, Marburg, BRD*) enquiring into the status of the type material for *Phacops ceratophthalmus* Goldfuss and *Otarion diffractum* Zenker, 1833, and the possible need for a neotype to stabilize *Cyphaspis*. Thomas & Owens replied by stating that the type material of both species was untraced but that the identity of both species has never been in doubt, and that the absence of type specimens did not materially affect the substance of their application. This was accepted by Prof Dr Hahn.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **37**: 123. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 18: Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Dupuis, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Willink

Negative votes — 2: Alvarado, Schuster.

Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

ceratophthalmus, Phacops, Goldfuss, 1834, *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie*, **1834**: 564

clavifrons, Calymene, Dalman, 1827, *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar*, **1826**: 75

Cyphaspis Burmeister, 1843, *Organisation und Ubersicht Trilobiten*, p. 103

Cyrtometopus Angelin, 1854, *Palaeontologica Scandinavica*, p. 32.

OPINION 1435

Cheirurus Beyrich, 1845 (Trilobita): *Cheirurus insignis* Beyrich, 1845 designated as type species

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type species for the nominal genus *Cheirurus* Beyrich, 1845, before that of *C. insignis* Beyrich, 1845 by Barton (1913) are hereby set aside.

(2) The name *Cheirurus* Beyrich, 1845 (gender: masculine), type species, by subsequent designation by Barton (1913), *Cheirurus insignis* Beyrich, 1845, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *insignis* Beyrich, 1845, as published in the binomen *Cheirurus insignis* (specific name of the type species of *Cheirurus* Beyrich, 1845) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2337

An application for the designation of *Cheirurus insignis* Beyrich, 1845 as type species of *Cheirurus* Beyrich, 1845 was received from Dr P. D. Lane (*Keele University, U.K.*) on 10 March 1980. A revised case was published in BZN **42**: 379–381 (December 1985). Notice of the case was given to thirteen general and two specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Professor H. B. Whittington (*University of Cambridge, U.K.*) and published in BZN **43**: 118.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 379–381. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 20: Alvarado, Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Dupuis, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

insignis, Cheirurus, Beyrich, 1845, *Ueber einige böhmischen Trilobiten*, p. 12

Cheirurus Beyrich, 1845, *Ueber einige böhmischen Trilobiten*, p. 5.

OPINION 1436

HARPIDAE Hawle & Corda, 1847 (Trilobita) and HARPIDAE Bronn, 1849 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): a ruling to remove the homonymy

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that, for the purposes of Article 29, the stem of the generic name *Harpes* Goldfuss, 1839 is HARPET–.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Harpes* Goldfuss, 1839 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy *Harpes macrocephalus* Goldfuss, 1839 (Trilobita);

(b) *Harpa* [Röding], 1798, (gender: feminine), type species by tautonymy *Buccinum harpa* Linnaeus, 1758 (Gastropoda);

(c) *Harpides* Beyrich, 1846 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy *Harpides hospes* Beyrich, 1846 (Trilobita);

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *macrocephalus* Goldfuss, 1839, as published in the binomen *Harpes macrocephalus* (specific name of the type species of *Harpes* Goldfuss, 1839);

(b) *harpa* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Buccinum harpa* (specific name of the type species of *Harpa* [Röding], 1798);

(c) *hospes* Beyrich, 1846, as published in the binomen *Harpides hospes* (specific name of the type species of *Harpides* Beyrich, 1846).

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) HARPETIDAE Hawle & Corda, 1847 (an emendation under the plenary powers of 'Harpides'), type genus *Harpes* Goldfuss, 1839 (Trilobita);

(b) HARPIDAE Bronn, 1849 (type genus *Harpa* [Röding], 1798 (Gastropoda);

(c) HARPIDIDAE Raw, 1949 (type genus *Harpides* Beyrich, 1846 (Trilobita).

History of case 2331

In 1971 Dr A. G. Beu (BZN **28**: 56–58) drew attention to the homonymy between the family name HARPIDAE in Mollusca (based on *Harpa* [Röding], 1798, and published (as 'Harpina') by Bronn, 1849 [see BZN **30**: 3]) and in Trilobita (based on *Harpes* Goldfuss, 1839, and published (as 'Harpides') by Hawle & Corda, 1847). Beu proposed that the molluscan name remain as HARPIDAE; acting on the advice of L. W. Grensted, sometime Classical Advisor to the Commission, he suggested that the trilobite family be named, under the plenary powers, as HARPETIDAE, a spelling which had had recent use. In 1974 the Commission voted on Beu's proposals and approved them by 20 votes to one (see BZN **31**: 127–128). The single dissentient (Prof Dr H. K. Erben) mentioned that the trilobite family based on *Harpes* has sometimes been spelt as 'HARPEDIDAE'; publication of an Opinion was therefore deferred, and did not take place.

In 1984 the case was re-opened, and following correspondence with Dr J. G. M. Raven (*Binnenweg 46, 2264 MK Leidschendam, The Netherlands*) his proposal that HARPIDAE remain in Trilobita (from *Harpes*) and that the molluscan genus be changed to HARPAIDAE (from *Harpa*) was published in BZN **42**: 79–80 (April 1985).

In May 1985 Dr W. O. Cernohorsky wrote supporting the original Beu proposals, as previously approved by the Commission. Dr Cernohorsky's letter was copied to Dr Raven, but because the latter did not reply it remained unpublished. In May 1986 Prof H. B. Whittington wrote supporting the Raven proposals, and for additional clarification requested that another trilobite family-group name, HARPIDINAE Raw, 1949 (p. 514; based on *Harpides* Beyrich, 1846) be placed on the Official List. In June 1986, on becoming aware of the Commission's 1974 vote and Dr Cernohorsky's letter, Prof Whittington said he would, with reluctance, accept the original Beu proposals, since further delay was very undesirable. Dr Raven and Prof Dr. G. Hahn (who in November 1986 had written in support of Dr Raven's proposals) have also said that, in view of the history above, they would not object to the original Beu proposals.

Decision of the Commission

On 30 January 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to confirm the 1974 vote (BZN **31**: 127–128) on the HARPIDAE homonymy, and also to place the name HARPIDIDAE Raw, 1949 on the Official List (see above). At the close of the voting period on 28 February 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 23: Alvarado, Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Dupuis, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Ride was on leave of absence. No vote was returned by Trjapitzin.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

harpa, Buccinum, Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae,* ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 738

Harpa [Röding], 1798, *Museum Boltenianum* (2), p. 149

Harpes Goldfuss, 1839, *Nova Acta Academiae Caesarea Leopoldino-Carolinae Germanicum Naturae Curiosorum,* **19** (1): 358

HARPETIDAE Hawle & Corda, 1847, *Prodrom einer Monographie der böhmischen Trilobiten,* Abh. 5, p. 161

HARPIDAE, Bronn, 1849, *Handbuch der Geschichte der Natur,* 3(3), Index Palaeontologicus, p. 469

Harpides Beyrich, H. E. 1846. *Untersuchungen über Trilobiten,* p. 34

HARPIDINAE Raw, F. 1949. *Journal of Palaeontology,* **23**: 514

hospes, Harpides, Beyrich, 1846, *Untersuchungen über Trilobiten,* p. 34

macrocephalus, Harpes, Goldfuss, 1839, *Nova Acta Academiae Caesarea Leopoldino-Carolinae Germanicum Naturae Curiosorum,* **19**(1): 359.

OPINION 1437

Neodorippe Serène & Romimohtarto, 1969 (Crustacea, Decapoda): *Dorippe callida* Fabricius, 1798 designated as type species

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Neodorippe* Serène & Romimohtarto, 1969 are hereby set aside, and *Dorippe callida* Fabricius, 1798 is designated as type species.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(a) *Dorippoides* Serène & Romimohtarto, 1969 (gender: masculine), type species, by original designation and monotypy, *Cancer facchino* Herbst, 1785;

(b) *Neodorippe* Serène & Romimohtarto, 1969 (gender: feminine), type species, by designation in (1) above, *Dorippe callida* Fabricius, 1798.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *callida* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the binomen *Dorippe callida* (specific name of the type species of *Neodorippe* Serène & Romimohtarto, 1969);

(b) *facchino* Herbst, 1785, as published in the binomen *Cancer facchino* (specific name of the type species of *Dorippoides* Serène & Romimohtarto, 1969).

History of case 2467

An application for the designation of *Dorippe callida* Fabricius, 1798 as type species of *Neodorippe* Serène & Romimohtarto, 1969 was received from Dr L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) and Dr R. B. Manning (*Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., U.S.A.*) on 20 February 1984. After correspondence, a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 304–305 (September 1985). Notice of the case was given to ten general and four specialist serials. No comment was received.

The entry for DORIPPIDAE on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology has been corrected as suggested by Drs Holthuis and Manning (BZN **42**: 305).

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 305. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 20: Alvarado, Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Dupuis, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

callida, Dorippe, Fabricius, 1798, *Entomologia systematica . . . Supplementum*, p. 362

Dorippoides Serène & Romimohtarto, 1969, *Marine Research in Indonesia*, no. 9: 3

facchino, Cancer, Herbst, 1785, *Versuch einer Naturgeschichte der Krabben und Krebse*, vol. 1(6), p. 190

Neodorippe Serène & Romimohtarto, 1969, *Marine Research in Indonesia*, no. 9: 3.

OPINION 1438

Semionotus Agassiz, 1832 (Osteichthyes): *Semionotus bergeri* Agassiz, 1833 designated as type species

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Semionotus* Agassiz, 1832 are hereby set aside, and *Semionotus bergeri* Agassiz, 1833 is designated as type species.

(2) The name *Semionotus* Agassiz, 1832 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (1) above *Semionotus bergeri* Agassiz, 1833, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *bergeri* Agassiz, 1833, as published in the binomen *Semionotus bergeri* (specific name of the type species of *Semionotus* Agassiz, 1832) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2434

An application for the designation of *Semionotus bergeri* Agassiz, 1833 as type species of *Semionotus* Agassiz, 1832 was received from Dr A. R. McCune (*Cornell University, New York, U.S.A.*) on 8 February 1983. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 371–373 (December 1985). Notice of the case was given to thirteen general and six specialist serials. No comment was received.

Note: the date of *S. bergeri* Agassiz, 1833 was wrongly printed as '1834' in the application, except in the title and proposals.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals published in BZN **42**: 372. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 20: Alvarado, Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Dupuis, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

bergeri, Semionotus, Agassiz, 1833, *Recherches sur les poissons fossiles*, II(i), p. 8

Semionotus Agassiz, 1832, *Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geognosie, Geologie und Petrefaktenkunde*, 1832 (3): 144.

OPINION 1439

Cephalopholis argus Schneider, 1801 and *Serranus sexmaculatus* (currently *Cephalopholis sexmaculata*) Rüppell, 1830 (Osteichthyes): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the name *argus* Bloch, 1792, as published in the binomen *Anthias argus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) Under the plenary powers the name *zanana* Valenciennes *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828, as published in the binomen *Serranus zanana*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *argus* Schneider, 1801, as published in the binomen *Cephalopholis argus;*

(b) *sexmaculatus* Rüppell, 1830, as published in the binomen *Serranus sexmaculatus*.

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *guttatus* Bloch, 1790, as published in the binomen *Bodianus guttatus* (having been rejected as a junior homonym of *guttata* Linnaeus, 1758 when both *Perca guttata* L. and *B. guttatus* were included in *Serranus* or *Epinephelus*);

(b) *argus* Bloch, 1792, as published in the binomen *Anthias argus* and as suppressed in (1) above;

(c) *zanana* Valenciennes *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828, as published in the binomen *Serranus zanana* and as suppressed in (2) above.

History of case 2470

An application for the conservation of *Cephalopholis argus* Schneider, 1801 and *Serranus sexmaculatus* Rüppell, 1830 was received from Dr J. E. Randall (*Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.*), Dr M.–L. Bauchot (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France*), Dr A. Ben-Tuvia (*Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) and Dr P. C. Heemstra (*J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology, Grahamstown, RSA*) on 19 March 1984. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 374–378 (December 1985). Notice of the case was given to thirteen general and nine specialist serials. A comment from Dr G. F. Mees (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) was received and published in BZN **43**: 227 (October 1986). This pointed out that a senior synonym of *argus* Schneider, 1801, namely *guttatus* Bloch, 1790 (published as *Bodianus guttatus*) was permanently invalid under Article 59b because it had been rejected as being a junior homonym, and therefore it did not require suppression. As a consequence of this comment the authors agreed to withdraw part A of the application, as well as proposals (1) (a) and (4) (a) listed in BZN **42**: 376.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 376 as modified in the light of the published comment and with the proposal that *guttatus* Bloch, 1790, as published in the binomen *Bodianus guttatus*, be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology as a junior secondary homonym of *guttata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Perca guttata*. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 19: Alvarado, Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Dupuis abstained because the voting paper was insufficiently clear. Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

argus, Anthias, Bloch, 1792, *Naturgeschichte der Ausländischen Fische*, part 6, p. 111

argus, Cephalopholis, Schneider, *in* Bloch & Schneider, 1801, *Systema ichthyologiae*, p. 311

guttatus, Bodianus, Bloch, 1790, *Naturgeschichte der Ausländischen Fische*, part 4, p. 36

sexmaculatus, Serranus, Rüppell, 1830, *Atlas zu der Reise im nordlichen Afrika. Fische des rothen Meers*, p. 107

zanana, Serranus, Valenciennes *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828, *Histoire naturelle des poissons*, vol. 2, p. 339.

OPINION 1440

Brachyderes Schönherr, 1823 and *Cycloderes* Sahlberg, 1823 (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Thylacites* Germar, 1817, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Brachyderes* Schönherr, 1823 (gender: masculine), type species, by original designation, *Curculio incanus* Linnaeus, 1758;

(b) *Cycloderes* Sahlberg, [June] 1823 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Cycloderes catarractus* Sahlberg, 1823.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *incanus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Curculio incanus* (specific name of the type species of *Brachyderes* Schönherr, 1823);

(b) *catarractus* Sahlberg, 1823, as published in the binomen *Cycloderes catarractus* (specific name of the type species of *Cycloderes* Sahlberg, 1823).

(4) The name BRACHYDERINAE Schönherr, 1837 (type genus *Brachyderes* Schönherr, 1823) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

(5) The name *Thylacites* Germar, 1817, as suppressed in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

(6) The name THYLACITINAE Kirby, 1837 (type genus *Thylacites* Germar, 1817) (invalid because the name of its type genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

History of case 2490

An application for the conservation of *Brachyderes* Schönherr, 1823, and *Cycloderes* Sahlberg, 1823 was received from Dr A. T. Howden (*Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada*) on 10 September 1984. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 296–301 (September 1985). Notice of the case was given to ten general and eight specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr C. Bordón (*Instituto Zoologia Agricola, Maracay, Venezuela*) and published in BZN **43**: 226 (October 1986). Further unpublished support was received from Dr M. A. Alonso–Zarazaga (*Málaga, Spain*).

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals published in BZN **42**: 298–299. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 20: Alvarado, Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Dupuis,

Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Lehtinen, Kabata, Kraus, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were received from Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and Official Indexes by the ruling in the present Opinion:

BRACHYDERINAE Schönherr, 1826, *Curculionidum dispositio methodica. . .*, p. 10

Brachyderes Schönherr, 1823, *Isis*, Jena, **7**: 1140

catarractus, Cycloderes, Sahlberg, [June] 1823, *Periculi entomographici. . .*, pp. 21 and 83

Cycloderes Sahlberg, 1823, *Periculi entomographici. . .*, pp. 21 and 83.

incanus, Curculio, Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema naturae*, ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 385

Thylacites Germar, 1817, *Magazin der Entomologie*, **2**: 341

THYLACITINAE Kirby, 1837, *Fauna Boreali-Americana. . .*, vol. 4, p. 207.

OPINION 1441

Elater bimaculatus Rossi, 1790 (currently *Drasterius bimaculatus;* Insecta, Coleoptera): specific name conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the name *bimaculatus* Fourcroy, 1785, as published in the binomen *Elater bimaculatus* and all uses of this binomen prior to the publication of *Elater bimaculatus* Rossi, 1790 are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *bimaculatus* Rossi, 1790, as published in the binomen *Elater bimaculatus* (specific name of the type species of *Drasterius* Eschholz, 1829) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *bimaculatus* Fourcroy, 1785, as published in the binomen *Elater bimaculatus* and as suppressed in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Drasterius* Eschholz [= Eschscholtz], 1829 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Westwood (1840), *Elater bimaculatus* Rossi, 1790, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

History of case 2345

An application for the conservation of *Elater bimaculatus* Rossi, 1790 was received from Dr M. Mroczkowski (*Polska Akademia Nauk, Warsaw, Poland*) on 22 May 1980. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 391–392 (December 1985). Notice of the case was given to twelve general and eleven specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals in BZN **42**: 391, with the addition of *Drasterius* Eschholz, 1829 to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 20: Alvarado, Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Dupuis, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were received from Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling in the present Opinion:

Drasterius Eschholz [= Eschscholtz], 1790, *in* Thon, *Entomologisches Archiv*, vol. 2(1), p. 33

bimaculatus, Elater, Fourcroy, 1785, *Entomologia parisiensis. . .*, (1), p. 38

bimaculatus, Elater Rossi, 1790, *Fauna etrusca. . .*, vol. 1, p. 182.

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Drasterius* Eschholz, 1829:

Elater bimaculatus Rossi, 1790 by Westwood, 1840, *Synopsis of the Genera of British Insects*, p. 26.

OPINION 1442

Eugynothrips Priesner, 1926 (Insecta, Thysanoptera): *Cryptothrips conocephali* Karny, 1913 designated as type species

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Eugynothrips* Priesner, 1926 are hereby set aside and *Cryptothrips conocephali* Karny, 1913 is designated as type species.

(2) The name *Eugynothrips* Priesner, 1926 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (1) above *Cryptothrips conocephali* Karny, 1913, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *conocephali* Karny, 1913, as published in the binomen *Cryptothrips conocephali* (specific name of the type species of *Eugynothrips* Priesner, 1926) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2503

An application for the designation of *Cryptothrips conocephali* Karny, 1913 as type species of *Eugynothrips* Priesner, 1926 was received from Dr D. J. Brothers (*University of Natal, RSA*) and Dr L. A. Mound (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 3 December 1984. After correspondence the case was published in BZN **42**: 382–384 (December 1985) and, notice was given to thirteen general and ten general serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals published in BZN **42**: 384. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 20: Alvarado, Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Dupuis, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling in the present Opinion:

conocephali, Cryptothrips, Karny, 1913, *Bulletin du Jardin Botanique de Buitenzorg*, **2**: 98

Eugynothrips Priesner, 1926, *Treubia*, **8** (Supplement): 157.

OPINION 1443

Microchrysa Loew, 1855 (Insecta, Diptera): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the name *Chrysomyia* Macquart, 1834, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Microchrysa* Loew, 1855 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Musca polita* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *polita* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Musca polita* (specific name of the type species of *Microchrysa* Loew, 1855) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Chrysomyia* Macquart, 1834, as suppressed in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

History of case 2453

An application for the conservation of *Microchrysa* Loew, 1855 was received from Dr E. P. Nartshuk (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad*) and Dr R. Rozkosny (*J. E. Purkyně University, Brno, Č.S.S.R.*) on 6 October 1983. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 393–394 (9 December 1985). Notice was given to thirteen general and ten specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 393–394. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 19: Alvarado, Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Schuster, Trjapitzin, Starobogatov, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Professor Dupuis abstained because the name *Chrysomya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 was not entered on the Official List. The status of this name was mentioned in the application (BZN **42**: 393), and is not affected by the present ruling.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling in the present Opinion:

Chrysomyia Macquart, 1834, *Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Diptères*, vol. 2, p. 262

Microchrysa Loew, 1855, *Verhandlungen des zoologisch-botanischen Vereins in Wien*, **5**: 146

polita, Microchrysa, Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 598.

OPINION 1444

Musca trilineata Linnaeus, 1767 (currently *Oxycera trilineata;* Insecta, Diptera): specific name conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the name *graeca* Pontoppidan, 1763, as published in the binomen *Musca graeca,* is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *trilineata* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Musca trilineata,* is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *graeca* Pontoppidan, 1763, as published in the binomen *Musca graeca* and as suppressed in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2454

An application for the conservation of *Musca* (currently *Oxycera*) *trilineata* Linnaeus, 1767, was received from Dr E. P. Nartshuk (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad*) and Dr R. Rozkosny (*J. E. Purkyně University, Brno, Č.S.S.R.*) on 6 October 1983. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 395–397 (December 1985). Notice of the case was given to thirteen general and ten specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 396. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 19: Alvarado, Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Schuster, Trjapitzin, Starobogatov, Willink

Negative votes — 1: Dupuis.

Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling in the present Opinion:

graeca, Musca, Pontoppidan, 1763, *Den Danske Atlas,* vol. 1, p. 696

trilineata, Musca, Linnaeus, 1767, *Systema Naturae,* ed. 12, vol. 1(2), p. 980.

OPINION 1445

HETEROGYNIDAE Rambur, 1866 (Insecta, Lepidoptera) and HETEROGYNIDAE Nagy, 1969 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): a ruling to remove the homonymy

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers, it is hereby ruled that for the purposes of Article 29 the stem of the generic name *Heterogyna* Nagy, 1969 (Hymenoptera) is HETEROGYNA–.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Heterogynis* Rambur, 1837 (gender: feminine), type species, by subsequent designation by Kirby (1892), *Heterogynis paradoxa* Rambur, 1837 (Insecta, Lepidoptera);

(b) *Heterogyna* Nagy, 1969 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Heterogyna protea* Nagy, 1969 (Insecta, Hymenoptera).

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *paradoxa* Rambur, 1837, as published in the binomen *Heterogynis paradoxa* (specific name of the type species of *Heterogynis* Rambur, 1837);

(b) *protea* Nagy, 1969, as published in the binomen *Heterogyna protea* (specific name of the type species of *Heterogyna* Nagy, 1969).

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) HETEROGYNIDAE Rambur, 1866 (type genus *Heterogynis* Rambur, 1837) (Insecta, Lepidoptera);

(b) HETEROGYNAIDAE Nagy, 1969 (emendation, under the plenary powers, of HETEROGYNIDAE Nagy, 1969) (type genus *Heterogyna* Nagy, 1969) (Insecta, Hymenoptera);

(5) The name HETEROGYNIDAE Nagy, 1969 (a junior homonym of HETEROGYNIDAE Rambur, 1866) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

History of case 2496

An application for a ruling to remove the homonymy between HETEROGYNIDAE Rambur, 1866 and HETEROGYNIDAE Nagy, 1969 was received from Mr M. C. Day (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 9 October 1984. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 385–386 (December 1985). Notice of the case was given to thirteen general and ten specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr J. B. Heppner (*Center for Arthropod Systematics, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Gainesville, U.S.A.*).

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **42**: 385–386. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 20: Alvarado, Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Dupuis, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Schuster, Trjapitzin, Starobogatov, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Professor Dupuis drew attention to the expression 'Heterogynidae Latreille' in the title of the reference by Nagy (1969) listed in BZN **42**: 386. However, as pointed out by Day (1984; *Systematic Entomology*, **9**: 301), 'Heterogyna' (Latreille, 1825) was a descriptive category (referring to strong sexual dimorphism) not including an eponymous genus, and has no nomenclatural status.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling in the present Opinion:

Heterogyna Nagy, 1969, *Entomologische Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Staatsinstitut und Zoologischen Museum, Hamburg*. No. 64: 8

HETEROGYNAIDAE Nagy, 1969, *Entomologische Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Staatsinstitut und Zoologischen Museum, Hamburg*. No. 64: 7

HETEROGYNIDAE Nagy, 1969, *Entomologische Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Staatsinstitut und Zoologischen Museum, Hamburg*. No. 64: 7

HETEROGYNIDAE Rambur, 1866, *Catalogue systématique des Lépidoptères de l'Andalousie*, vol. 2, p. 316

Heterogynis Rambur, 1866, *Catalogue systématique des Lépidoptères de l'Andalousie*, vol. 2, p. 316

paradoxa, Heterogynis, Rambur, 1866, *Catalogue systématique des Lépidoptères de l'Andalousie*, vol. 2, p. 318

protea, Heterogyna, Nagy, 1969, *Entomologische Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Staatsinstitut und Zoologischen Museum, Hamburg*. No. 64: 8.

OPINION 1446

Stenoderma tolteca Saussure, 1860 (Mammalia, Chiroptera): neotype designation set aside

Ruling

(1) The neotype designation of USNM No. 38954/6981 for *Artibeus toltecus toltecus* (Saussure, 1860) made by Davis (1969) is hereby set aside.

(2) The name *tolteca* Saussure, 1860, as published in the binomen *Stenoderma tolteca*, and as defined by the holotype, MHNG No. 516.13, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2466

An application for the suppression of the neotype designation made for *Stenoderma tolteca* Saussure, 1860 was received from Drs L. de Roguin & C. Weber (*Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland*) on 30 January 1984. After correspondence a revised case was published in BZN **42**: 302–303 (September 1985). Notice of the case was given to ten general and four specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 December 1986 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals in BZN **42**: 303. At the close of the voting period on 1 March 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 20: Alvarado, Bayer, Bernardi, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Dupuis, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Gruchy and Ride were on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Heppell, Thompson and Uéno.

Original references

The following is the original reference to the name placed on an Official List by the ruling in the present Opinion:

tolteca, Stenoderma, Saussure, 1860, *Revue et Magasin de Zoologie Pure et Appliquée*, (2)**12**: 427.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

The following notes are primarily for those preparing applications to the Commission; other authors should comply with the relevant sections. Parts of the Bulletin since 44 (1) should be consulted as examples.

Title. This should be written in lower case letters and include the names to be conserved. A specific name should be cited in the original binomen, with the current binomen in parentheses.

Author's name. Full postal address should be given.

Abstract. This will be prepared by the Commission Secretariat.

Text. Typed in double spacing, this should consist of numbered paragraphs setting out the details of the case and leading to a final paragraph of formal proposals. Text references should give dates and page numbers in parentheses, e.g. 'Daudin (1800, p. 39) described . . . '.

References. These should be given for all authors cited. The titles of periodicals should be *in full* and be underlined; numbers of volumes, parts, etc. should be in arabic figures, separated by a colon from page numbers. Book titles should be underlined and followed by the number of pages, the publisher and the place of publication.

Submission of application. Two copies should be sent to the address on the inside front cover. The Secretariat is willing to offer additional advice at an early stage in the preparation of manuscripts.

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 44, part 3 (pp. 153–220) 25 September 1987

Notices

(a) *Invitation to comment*. The Commission is entitled to start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. This period is normally extended to enable comments to be submitted. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretary of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretary within twelve months of the date of publication of the application.

(b) *Invitation to contribute general articles*. At present the *Bulletin* comprises mainly applications concerning names of particular animals or groups of animals, resulting comments and the Commission's eventual rulings (Opinions). Proposed amendments to the Code are also published for discussion.

Articles or notes of a more general nature are actively welcomed provided that they raise nomenclatural issues, although they may well deal with taxonomic matters for illustrative purposes. It should be the aim of such contributions to interest an audience wider than some small group of specialists.

(c) *Receipt of new applications*. The following new applications have been received since going to press for volume 44, part 2 (published on 25 June 1987):

(1) *Euryotis brantsii* A. Smith, 1834 (currently *Parotomys brantsii*; Mammalia, Rodentia): proposed conservation of specific name. (Case 2605). L. C. Rookmaaker & J. Meester.

(2) *Megaloceros* Brookes, 1828 (Mammalia, Artiodactyla): proposed adoption as the correct spelling of *'Megalocerus'* and rejection of *Megaceros* Owen, 1844. (Case 2606). A. M. Lister.

(3) *Hydrobius* Leach, 1815 and *Berosus* Leach, 1817 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed validation of currently accepted type species. (Case 2607). M. Hansen.

(4) *Vespa triangulum* Fabricius, 1775 (currently *Philanthus triangulum*; Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation of the specific name. (Case 2608). W. J. Pulawski.

(5) *Madrepora limax* Esper, 1797 (currently *Herpolitha limax*) and *M. talpina* Lamarck, 1810 (currently *Polyphyllia talpina*; Cnidaria, Anthozoa): proposed conservation of the specific names. (Case 2609). B. W. Hoeksema.

(6) *Coenobita* Latreille, 1829 (Crustacea, Decapoda): proposed conservation. (Case 2610). G. J. Morgan & L. B. Holthuis.

(7) *Cryptocoeloma* Miers, 1884 (Crustacea, Decapoda): proposed designation of type species. (Case 2611). P. K. L. Ng & L. B. Holthuis.

(8) *Palaemon longirostris,* Milne Edwards, 1837 (Crustacea, Decapoda): proposed conservation of specific name. (Case 2612). L. B. Holthuis.

(9) *Sphaeroma hookeri* Leach, 1814 (Crustacea, Isopoda): proposed conservation. (Case 2613). B. M. Jacobs & L. B. Holthuis.

(10) *Vipio* Latreille, 1804 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed designation of *Ichneumon nominator* Fabricius, 1793 as type species, (Case 2614). R. A. Wharton.

(11) ICHTHYOPHIIDAE Taylor, 1968 (Amphibia, Gymnophiona): proposed conservation. (Case 2616). M. Wilkinson & R. A. Nussbaum.

(d) *Rulings of the Commission.* Each Opinion, Declaration and Direction published in the *Bulletin* constitutes an official ruling of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, by virtue of the votes recorded, and comes into force on the day of publication of the *Bulletin.*

Call for nominations for new members of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

The following members of the Commission reach the end of their terms of service at the close of the XXIII General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences to be held in Canberra in October 1988: Prof Dr R. Alvarado (Spain; specialist field Echinodermata); Dr G. Bernardi (France; Lepidoptera); Prof C. Dupuis (France; Heteroptera) and Dr L. B. Holthuis (The Netherlands; Crustacea). A further vacancy arises from the death of Prof B. S. Zheng (People's Republic of China; Ichthyology).

The addresses and specialist fields of the present members of the Commission may be found in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature,* **44**(1): 2–3 (March 1987). Under Article 3*b* of the Commission's Constitution a member whose term of service has terminated is not eligible for immediate re-election unless the Council of the Commission has decided to the contrary.

The Commission now invites nominations, by any person or institution, of candidates for membership. Article 2*b* of the Constitution prescribes that:

> 'The members of the Commission shall be eminent scientists, irrespective of nationality, with a distinguished record in any branch of zoology, who are known to have an interest in zoological nomenclature'.

(It should be noted that 'zoology' here includes the applied biological sciences (medicine, agriculture, etc.) which use zoological names).

Nominations, giving the date of birth, nationality and qualifications (by the criteria mentioned above) of each candidate should be sent by 31 March 1988 to: *The Executive Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K.*

Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology

A revised and updated edition of the *Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology* has now been published. For the first time all the names and works on which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has ruled since it was set up in 1895 are brought together in a single volume. Entries are arranged in four sections giving in alphabetical order the family-group names, generic names, specific names and titles of works which have been placed on the Official Lists or the Official Indexes. There are about 9,900 entries of which 134 are for works. In addition, there is a full systematic index and a reference list to all relevant Opinions and Directions. The volume is 366 pages, size A4, casebound.

Copies can be ordered from:

The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. Price £60 or $110

or

The American Association for Zoological Nomenclature, c/o NHB Stop 163, National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C. 20560, U.S.A. Price $110 ($100 to members of A.A.Z.N.)

On the introduction of the term 'pragmatype', and some comments on the role of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

R. H. L. Disney & Y. Z. Erzincliogl u

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In a note published in *Nature* (Disney, 1987) it was suggested that there is a need for a freedom to designate replacement types when the existing holotype or lectotype is no longer useful in the recognition of the species. Such replacement types were termed pragmatypes. The problem arises when the state of preservation of the original type is such that it is not possible to assign it with certainty to the correct species of a sibling species complex which was previously treated as a single species under the name attached to the old type specimen in question. Comments were invited. Only one in opposition has been published (Endrödy–Younga, 1987). However, several comments were received in correspondence. All supported the idea unequivocally with the exception of Dr P. K. Tubbs, Executive Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. His principal point is discussed below. In addition to this correspondence several taxonomists have commented orally. Most of these welcomed the suggestion. Some, all based in the British Museum (Natural History), expressed reservations. However, even the latter recognised the absurdity of the present situation. Indeed several confessed, on condition we did not quote them by name, to a number of subterfuges being practised in order to cope with the problem highlighted in the original note in *Nature*. These subterfuges, in order of frequency with which they seem to be practised at present, are as follows:

(1) To assert, without qualification, that sibling species *x* is the same as the holotype of the 'species' now known to be more than one species, even when this is known to be only a probability statement and not a certainty.

(2) To state, untruthfully, that an application is being prepared for the ICZN for the conservation of a particular name for the commonest of the currently recognised species, after declaring that the original holotype cannot be assigned with certainty to any species of the complex. This satisfies the editor of the journal to which the paper has been submitted. The fact that no such application is ever received by the ICZN passes unnoticed because of the time-lag involved with the processing of such applications that has come to be accepted as the norm.

(3) To state that the holotype was accidentally destroyed or irreparably damaged and then to designate a neotype. The author omits to mention that he or she was responsible for destroying the holotype or else blames it on a third party (the postal service being the most favoured scapegoat!).

Returning to the letters of Dr Tubbs, of the ICZN, he has kindly pointed out that Recommendation 75E of the Code allows for replacement types. It reads '. . . if, despite the existence of a holotype, or a lectotype, or syntypes, it is not possible to resolve a complex zoological problem, a zoologist should refer the case to the Commission which may, by the use of the plenary powers, set aside the existing type material and designate a neotype'.

We find this totally unacceptable. Indeed, we consider this to be the most unfortunate recommendation in its wording, whatever the intention behind it. Taken at its face value we criticise it as follows:

(1) Taxonomists are free to designate lectotypes or neotypes without having to apply to the Commission, and we see no reason why a taxonomist should have to apply for permission to designate replacement types (pragmatypes) if he or she deems it necessary.

(2) The use of the word 'neotype' in Recommendation 75E is confusing. A neotype, by definition, is a type specimen designated to replace a type which has been lost or destroyed. What we are proposing is a replacement type for an existing type specimen which has outlived its taxonomic usefulness.

(3) Our final, and most important, criticisms have to do with the ICZN's view of its role, as revealed in the wording of Recommendation 75E. These are as follows:
   (a) The ICZN clearly sees itself as an adjudicating body which 'may' (or may not) permit this or that. We contend that the ICZN is an advisory, not a quasi-legal, body.
   (b) The ICZN now appears to pronounce upon matters which are not of a purely nomenclatural nature, since it is zoological, not nomenclatural, problems that are the subject matter of Recommendation 75E. The ICZN, as a body, is not competent to deal with such matters, which must remain the province of the practising zoologist.
   (c) The ICZN is not a democratically elected body. It has no basis for claiming 'plenary powers' because it is not accountable. It is, in effect, a self-appointed body which cannot, under any circumstances, claim to have 'powers' of any kind, or to make 'mandatory recommendations' (a curious self-contradictory term) on any subject.

The seriousness of the situation can best be illustrated by a hypothetical example. Let us say that there exists an insect species that is of some agricultural or medical importance. A taxonomist studying this insect may discover evidence (morphological, physiological, genetic, ecological or whatever) that, in reality, this form represents two distinct, reproductively isolated species, and that the features that distinguish them are not evident in the original type specimen. These important results cannot, according to the rules of the Commission, be properly published without its consent: in other words, without the consent of a body which is not qualified to have an opinion, since it is highly unlikely that any member of the Commission will be a specialist on the group of insects concerned.

In conclusion, we feel very strongly that the role of the ICZN shoud be re-examined. The ICZN provides a very useful advisory service by producing guidelines to assist zoologists in their work, but, for the reasons cited above, we cannot accept that these guidelines are in any way binding. Guidelines from the ICZN on the criteria that justify the designation of pragmatypes would be useful in order to discourage the irresponsible setting aside of existing types.

References

Disney, R. H. L. 1987. Are 'pragmatypes' acceptable? *Nature*, **326**: 251.
Endrödy-Younga, S. 1987. Against 'pragmatype'. *Nature*, **327**: 664.

Reply by P. K. Tubbs
Executive Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

These comments by Drs Disney and Erzinclioglu raise some important points, some more or less specific to the problems posed by the recognition of morphologically similar sibling species and some relating to the role and constitution of the ICZN, and I should like to make some observations on them.

With regard to the three 'subterfuges' said to be used when a type specimen may be inadequate in the light of new knowledge: the first (assignation of the type specimen to a particular one of the new species, without any justification) should be eliminated by competent 'peer review' and if not may later embarrass the authors. The second ('stating untruthfully' that an application to the ICZN is being submitted), 'passing unnoticed because of the time-lag involved with the processing of such applications that has come to be accepted as the norm', leads me to point out that the time for publication for new applications is now only a very few months, depending on the timing of receipt and the production schedule of the quarterly *Bulletin*; in any case receipt of the application is always published immediately. One can only hope that the third subterfuge (deliberate destruction of the holotype) is rarely committed, and never in major museums!

Turning to the more general observations listed by Drs Disney and Erzinclioglu:

(1) It is clear that if everyone felt free to designate replacements when type specimens already exist, without reference to the Commission (or any other body), then the whole concept of name–bearing types would collapse. Any number of people could designate neotypes (or 'pragmatypes') for a species, with absurd results. If a type specimen exists but has outlived its taxonomic usefulness it should indeed be set aside, but surely this should be done not by an individual but only by the Commission on behalf of all zoologists, after publication of the suggestion and adequate time for consideration by specialists in the particular group. The Commission only acts on such advice as it receives. While an application is being discussed a zoologist may of course follow the course he or she considers best: it is *not* the case, as suggested by Drs Disney and Erzinclioglu, that 'important results cannot, according to the rules of the Commission, be properly published without its consent'! The Introduction and Preamble to the Code both clearly state this.

    Formally designated type specimens accompanying descriptions are in any event not necessary, and in the case of sibling species may even be an impediment, since names may be wanted before the taxonomic situation is sufficiently clear for the designation of name-bearing types. This is the situation referred to by Dr Endrödy-Younga.

(2) The definition of 'neotype' in the Glossary of the Code does not mention replacements of extant types, but this usage is explicitly covered in Recommendation 75E.

(3) Although, purely for reasons of clarity, the Code is written in legalistic style it is of course true that its provisions (like the 'rules' of any scientific notation) are not binding in a forceful sense: anyone can do whatever he or she likes without the imposition of a material penalty. However, the Code is accepted by most scientists as the foundation of the practices to be followed in forming and using

zoological names, and as being morally binding in the sense that unilateral departure from it would be widely regarded as a recipe for chaos. Incidentally the self-contradicting expression 'mandatory recommendation' mentioned by Drs Disney and Erzinclioglu does not appear in the Code; it may well be, however, that the matter dealt with in 75E should be in the formal Article 75.

The Commission members do not see themselves as having self-granted powers; insofar as they have 'authority' it stems exclusively from the acceptance by zoologists of the need for *some* international stabilizing influence on zoological nomenclature. The phrase 'plenary powers' derives from a resolution of the International Congress of Zoology, meeting in Monaco in 1913; it is simply a convenient shorthand indicating the procedure, specified by the Congress, whereby the Commission can only endorse the setting aside of a Code provision after public notice and a two-thirds majority vote of its members.

The election of Commission members and their accountability have presented problems since the demise of the International Congresses of Zoology. Candidates for membership may be nominated by anyone, and in fact are now being solicited (see p. 154). Except for occasional casual vacancies, members are elected by open meetings held in conjunction with assemblies of the International Union of Biological Sciences, and in the future the International Congress of Systematic and Evolutionary Biology and perhaps other Congresses.

The Commission is answerable to the scientific community at large and it is to be hoped that others will make general or specific comments and suggestions.

Case 2600

Sorites Ehrenberg, 1839 (Foraminiferida): proposed designation of *Nautilus orbiculus* Forskål, 1775 as type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to designate *Nautilus orbiculus* Forskål, 1775 as type species of *Sorites* Ehrenberg, 1839, an important foraminiferan genus. This is in place of *Sorites dominicensis* Ehrenberg, 1839, for which there is no extant type and whose identity is in doubt, although it has been considered a junior synonym of *orbiculus* Forskål.

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1. *Sorites* Ehrenberg, 1839 (p. 134) was first described as the type genus of the family Soritina and originally included two nominal species, *Nautilus orbiculus* Forskål, 1775 (p. 125) and Ehrenberg's new species *Sorites dominicensis*. Neither was indicated as type species.

2. The family name 'Soritina' was first proposed by Ehrenberg in 1838 (p. 200) but was then not available as *Sorites* was not proposed until 1839 (Article 29a); both names date from 1839. A subfamily SORITINAE was described by Wiesner (1931, p. 60, 74, 111) and the family name was spelled as SORITIDAE by Galloway (1933, p. 132). The superfamily 'Soritinidea' described by Saidova (1981, p. 34) was spelled as Soritacea by Haynes (1981, p. 168).

3. Of the two originally included species, *Sorites orbiculus* (Forskål) was illustrated by Ehrenberg, and said to occur in the Red Sea and off the coast of Libya; it has since been reported as widely distributed in the Caribbean and Indo-Pacific regions (Cole, 1965, p. 21). *Sorites dominicensis* was briefly described as from 'San Domingo' by Ehrenberg but was not figured, and has not been reported as a recognised living species since the original description, although it has been placed in synonymy with various other species.

4. Although its true identity was in doubt, *Sorites dominicensis* was designated as the type species of *Sorites* by Cushman (1927, p. 190). Smout (1963, p. 259) regarded it as a nomen dubium. Loeblich & Tappan (1964, p. C496) considered it to be a synonym of *Orbulites marginalis* Lamarck, 1816 (p. 196), but Cole (1965, p. 20) stated that identifications of *S. marginalis* from the Caribbean were incorrect, and that *'Sorites dominicensis* Ehrenberg from the Recent Caribbean can be equated reasonably with *Sorites orbiculus* Forskål, 1775, . . . it appears that *Sorites dominicensis* is a junior synonym of *Sorites orbiculus*, thus *S. orbiculus* would be the type of *Sorites'*. This opinion appears to be generally accepted, and *Sorites* regarded as a genus typified by *S. orbiculus*.

5. A neotype was designated for *Nautilus orbiculus* (Smout, 1963, p. 259), but illustrated only by two poorly reproduced photographs of the exterior; nothing can be determined of the inner structure, and the aperture cannot be resolved in the edge view.

However, the species has been well described and illustrated by others, both externally and internally.

6. Thus, of the two originally included species, *Nautilus orbiculus* is a well known and widely distributed species, for which a neotype has been designated, whereas *Sorites dominicensis* is generally regarded as conspecific with *N. orbiculus*.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species made for the nominal genus *Sorites* Ehrenberg, 1839 and to designate *Nautilus orbiculus* Forskål, 1775;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Sorites* Ehrenberg, 1839 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation in (1) above, *Nautilus orbiculus* Forskål, 1775;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *orbiculus* Forskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Nautilus orbiculus* (specific name of the type species of *Sorites* Ehrenberg, 1839);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name SORITIDAE Ehrenberg, 1839 (type genus *Sorites* Ehrenberg, 1839).

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Case 2599

Discocyclina Gümbel, 1870 (Foraminiferida): proposed designation of *Orbitolites prattii* Michelin, 1847 as type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to designate *Orbitolites prattii* Michelin, 1847, previously misidentified as *Orbitoides papyracea* (Boubée, 1832), as the type species of the foraminiferan genus *Discocyclina* Gümbel, 1870.

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1. *Discocyclina* Gümbel, 1870 (p. 687) was described as a subgenus of *Orbitoides* d'Orbigny *in* Lyell, 1848 (p. 12), elevated to generic rank by H. Douvillé (1922, p. 61, 64), and made type genus of the subfamily DISCOCYCLININAE by Galloway (1928, p. 55). This was later elevated to family rank as DISCOCYCLINIDAE (Vaughan & Cole *in* Cushman, 1940, p. 327).

2. *Orbitoides (Discocyclina)* Gümbel (1870, p. 687–688) was described with six originally included nominal species, in order given as *'D. papyracea* Boubée, *D. ephippium* Schloth., *D. tenella* Gümb., *D. aspera* Gümb., *D. applanata* Gümb., and *D. dispansa* J. de Sow.', but none was indicated as type species.

3. The first of these species, *Nummulites papyracea* Boubée, 1832 (p. 445), was originally described from the Upper Cretaceous (Maastrichtian) of Boulogne, France, but was wrongly given the name *Orbitolites gensacica* by Leymerie (1851, p. 190), who stated that he preferred to use the specific name *papyracea* for a new Eocene species that he was describing from Biarritz, France. In this incorrect usage, he was apparently followed by Gümbel (1870), who illustrated as *Orbitoides papyracea* (plate III, figs. 3–6) some Paleocene–Eocene specimens from the north Alpine Nummulitenkalk; other figures he gave for *Orbitoides papyracea* (plate III, figs 7, 8) were of the original specimens of *'Orbitoides pratti* Michelin and *Orbitoides fortisii* d'Arch.' respectively, both from Biarritz and of Eocene age.

4. Also following Leymerie in the incorrect usage of the name for an Eocene species, Dollfus (1889, p. 1226) designated *'Orbitoides papyracea* Boub.' as type species of *Discocyclina*. As a misidentified type species this designation requires action by the Commission under Art. 70 b of the Code.

5. Galloway (1928, p. 56), recognizing the misidentification, stated for *Discocyclina*: 'Genotype (first species, here designated) *Discocyclina pratti* (Michelin) = *Orbitulites pratti* Michelin, Icon. Zoophytol., 1846, p. 278, pl. 63, fig. 14 (Upper Eocene, Biarritz, France) = *Orbitoides (Discocyclina) papyracea* Gümbel, 1870 (not *Nummulites papyracea* Boubée, 1832, which is *Simplorbites*).'

6. *Discocyclina* and the family DISCOCYCLINIDAE as generally recognised are restricted to the Paleocene and Eocene, as is *D. papyracea* sensu Leymerie (1851), Dollfus (1889) and Gümbel (1870), although the original *Nummulites papyracea* Boubée was from the late Cretaceous.

7. The two nominal species that have been indicated as type species of *Discocyclina*, *Orbitoides papyracea* sensu Leymerie (1851) and Dollfus (1889), non Boubée (1832) and *Orbitolites pratti* sensu Galloway (1928) in fact represent a single species, misidentified by Gümbel (following Leymerie), and are not congeneric with *Nummulites papyracea* Boubée. Although *Orbitolites prattii* was not included as a nominal species when the genus was described, the holotype was included and refigured as *Orbitoides papyracea* by Gümbel (1870). Its designation as type species by Galloway (1928) was not in accord with the Code but is the appropriate choice.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species for *Discocyclina* Gümbel, 1870 and to designate *Orbitolites prattii* Michelin, 1847;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Discocyclina* Gümbel, 1870 (gender: feminine), type species *Orbitolites prattii* Michelin, 1847, as designated in (1) above;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *prattii* Michelin, 1847, as published in the binomen *Orbitolites prattii* (specific name of the type species of *Discocyclina* Gümbel, 1870);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name DISCOCYCLININAE Galloway, 1928 (type genus *Discocyclina* Gümbel, 1970).

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Case 2587

Avicula gryphaeoides J. de C. Sowerby, 1836 (Mollusca, Bivalvia): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the specific name of a fossil bivalve *Avicula gryphaeoides* J. de C. Sowerby, 1836 by the suppression of the unused senior primary homonym *Avicula gryphaeoides* Sedgwick, 1829.

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1. Sedgwick (1829, p. 119) described (without illustration) a bivalve species of Permian age from the Magnesian Limestone of Humbleton (Durham, England) thus, 'This small species (which in external character resembles a gryphite) abounds at Humbleton. The convex valve has many very small slightly tuberculate ribs. The other valve is discoid and nearly smooth. There are several imperfect specimens of other striated species which resemble Gervillia'. This species he called *Avicula gryphaeoides*. Logan (1967, p. 18) cited J. de C. Sowerby (*in* Sedgwick, 1829) as author of *A. gryphaeoides* although there is no indication in Sedgwick's (1829) publication of any person other than Sedgwick himself naming this species.

2. Taxonomic opinion has long been that *A. gryphaeoides* Sedgwick is a junior subjective synonym of *Pseudomonotis speluncaria* Schlotheim, 1816, (e.g. Morris, 1843, p. 107 and Logan, 1967, p. 24).

3. J. de C. Sowerby (*in* Fitton, 1836, p. 156, p. 335) described a bivalve: 'The convex valve is nearly orbicular, with a projecting incurved beak, with two small unequal ears; when alone it may easily be mistaken for *Inoceramus concentricus*, but the parts about the beak, especially the ears, show the difference. The other valve is nearly flat, orbicular and has one small and one large ear'. This he identified as *Avicula gryphaeoides*. The left valve is from the Upper Greensand, Nursted, Hampshire and the right valve from the Upper Greensand, Cambridgeshire; the material from Nursted may be that identified by J. de C. Sowerby in Murchison's paper (1829, p. 99) as 'Avicula. New species not yet figured'. *A. gryphaeoides* J, de C. Sowerby, 1836 is a junior primary homonym of *A. gryphaeoides* Sedgwick, 1829.

4. However, in all the consulted works referring to the binomen *A. gryphaeoides* subsequent to 1829, with the exception of Phillips (1839, p. 190, caption to fig. 3 attributes authorship to Sedgwick) and Phillips & Daubeny (1834, p. 617, where the text reference gives the author as J. de C. Sowerby although the text accompanying pl. 3, p. 806 attributes authorship to Sedgwick), the authorship of *Avicula gryphaeoides* is attributed to J. de C. Sowerby (1836).

5. Howse (1848) and Morris (1843, 1854) were aware of the dual usage of *A. gryphaeoides*. Howse (p. 249) comments in his description of *Monotis gryphaeoides* J. de C. Sowerby (Magnesian Limestone, Durham), 'though that gentleman [Sowerby] had subsequently applied the same name to another very different shell, probably an

Inoceramus from the Greensand; see *Geol. Trans*, 2nd ser., vol. 4'. Morris (1843 & 1854) gives J. de C. Sowerby's species two entries; one (1843, p. 106) associated with the reference *Geol. Trans*, sers. 2, vol. 3, p. 119, in which he lists it as a synonym of *Avicula speluncaria*; the other (1843, p. 106 & 1854, p. 163) refers to *Geol. Trans.*, sers 2, vol. 4, from the Upper Greensand near Petersfield.

6. Since the time of Roemer (1841, p. 64, pl. 8) the binomen has been used in the J. de C. Sowerby sense. This concept of the species is deeply entrenched in both taxonomic and stratigraphic world literature (a representative list is held by the Commission Secretariat).

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *gryphaeoides* Sedgwick, 1829 as published in the binomen *Avicula gryphaeoides* for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *gryphaeoides* J. de C. Sowerby, 1836, as published in the binomen *Avicula gryphaeoides*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *gryphaeoides*, Sedgwick, 1829, as published in the binomen *Avicula gryphaeoides* and as suppressed in (1) above.

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Case 2588

Haminoea Turton & Kingston, 1830 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): proposed confirmation of original spelling

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the confirmation of the original spelling of *Haminoea* Turton & Kingston, 1830. Throughout the literature both this generic name and the incorrect subsequent spellings *Haminaea* Leach, 1847 and *Haminea* Gray, 1847 have been used, causing nomenclatural confusion.

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1. Turton & Kingston *in* Carrington (1830) described the genus *Haminoea*, type species *Bulla hydatis* Linnaeus, 1758 by monotypy.

2. Leach (1847, (Sept.) p. 268) listed the genus *Haminaea*. This name is not a nomen nudum as stated by Sherborn (1927, p. 2907) and Neave (1939, p. 560), because it had several specific names, validly described, attributed to it (e.g. *B. hydatis* Linnaeus, 1758 and *B. elegans* Gray, 1825).

3. Gray (ex Leach ms) (1847, (Nov.) p. 161) mentioned the genus *Haminea* and designated *B. hydatis* Linnaeus, 1758 as the type species.

4. It is clear that *Haminaea* and *Haminea* are incorrect subsequent spellings and are therefore unavailable names. However, the present usage of all these names seems to be random e.g. *Haminea*: Edlinger, 1982, p. 593; Giusti & Selmi, 1982, p. 172; *Haminoea*: Terreni, 1981, p. 43; Vitturi *et al.*, 1985, p. 701; *Haminaea*: D'Angelo & Gargiullo, 1978, p. 159; Van Aartsen *et al.*, 1984, p. 47 (a more complete representative list is held by the Secretariat), and I suggest that in the interest of nomenclatural stability the generic name *Haminoea* Turton & Kingston, 1830 be placed on the Official List.

5. In addition, the family-group name HAMINEIDAE Pilsbry, 1895 (p. 351) is founded on an incorrect spelling and should be corrected to HAMINOEIDAE (Art. 35d (i)). Like the generic name this has also been spelt in various ways.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Haminoea* Turton & Kingston, 1830 (gender: feminine), type species *Bulla hydatis* Linnaeus, 1758 by monotypy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name HAMINOEIDAE Pilsbry, 1895 (correction of HAMINEIDAE), type genus *Haminoea* Turton & Kingston, 1830;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the names *Haminaea* Leach, 1847 and *Haminea* Gray, 1847 (incorrect subsequent spellings of *Haminoea* Turton & Kingston, 1830);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the name HAMINEIDAE Pilsbry, 1895 (an incorrect spelling of HAMINOEIDAE).

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Case 2591

Disculiceps Joyeux & Baer, 1935 (Cestoidea): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the tapeworm generic name *Disculiceps* Joyeux & Baer, 1935 by the suppression of the disused *Discocephalum* Linton, 1891, thereby eliminating the homonymy between the family group names DISCOCEPHALIDAE Pintner, 1928 (Cestoidea, Lecanicephalidea) and DISCOCEPHALINAE Fieber, 1861 (Insecta, Hemiptera).

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1. Homonymy exists between the family–group names DISCOCEPHALINAE Fieber, 1861 (Insecta, Hemiptera) and DISCOCEPHALIDAE Pintner, 1928 (Cestoidea, Lecanicephalidea). Both names are correctly derived; the former by Fieber (1861, p. 77) from *Discocephala* La Porte, 1833, the latter by Pintner (1928, p. 87) from *Discocephalum* Linton, 1891.

2. Joyeux & Baer (1935, p. 499) recognized that DISCOCEPHALIDAE Pintner, 1928 was a junior homonym of DISCOCEPHALINAE Fieber, 1861 and suggested that the new generic name *Disculiceps* Joyeux & Baer, 1935 replace *Discocephalum* Linton, 1891, and the family name DISCULICIPITIDAE Joyeux & Baer, 1935 replace DISCOCEPHALIDAE Pintner, 1928. Wardle & McLeod (1952, p. 272) pointed out that the family name should be DISCULICEPITIDAE, not DISCULICIPITIDAE. However, the case was not referred to the Commission.

3. Although there are no formal grounds for preferring conservation of one family group name over another, in view of the following facts it is requested that the hemipteran names be conserved. Firstly, the hemipteran names antedate those of the cestode. Secondly, the cestode genus *Discocephalum* (as *Disculiceps*) is currently monotypic (*Discocephalum pileatum* Linton, 1891 (p. 781)), whereas the hemipteran genus *Discocephala* La Porte, 1833 currently contains 4 species (Froeschner, *in lit*, Museum card files, U.S. National Museum). Thirdly and most importantly, the replacement name (*Disculiceps*) for the cestode genus has already been published by Joyeux & Baer (1935, p. 499) and has subsequently been used exclusively (e.g. Schmidt (1986, p. 120); Wardle & McLeod (1952, p. 270); Yamaguti (1959, p. 101)). In view of this third point it is requested that, to maintain stability, rather than changing the stem of the cestode name, the name *Discocephalum* Linton, 1891 be suppressed, so conserving *Disculiceps* Joyeux & Baer, 1935.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Discocephalum* Linton, 1891 for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *Disculiceps* Joyeux & Baer, 1935 (gender: masculine), type species by indication under Art. 67h *Discocephalum pileatum* Linton, 1891;
   (b) *Discocephala* La Porte, 1833 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy *Discocephala marmorea* La Porte, 1833;
(3) to place on the Official List of Family–Group Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) DISCULICEPITIDAE (correction of DISCULICIPITIDAE) Joyeux & Baer, 1935 (type genus *Disculiceps* Joyeux & Baer, 1935) (Cestoidea, Lecanicephalidea);
   (b) DISCOCEPHALINAE Fieber, 1861 (type genus DISCOCEPHALA La Porte, 1833) (Insecta, Hemiptera);
(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Discocephalum* Linton, 1891 as suppressed in (1) above;
(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family–Group Names in Zoology the name DISCOCEPHALIDAE Pinter, 1928 (a junior homonym of DISCOCEPHALINAE Fieber, 1861).

Acknowledgement

I wish to thank Drs J. A. Slater, C. W. Schaefer, and J. E. O'Donnell (all of the University of Connecticut, U.S.A.) for their assistance in researching the background of the hemipteran names for this application. In addition, I would like to thank Dr Shirley Butler of the University of Queensland, Australia, for bringing the case to my attention.

References

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La Porte, F. L. 1833. Essai d'une classification systématique de l'ordre des Hémiptères (Hémiptères–Hétéroptères Latr.). *Magazine de Zoologie*, **I**, (52–55): 88 pp.

Linton, E. 1891. Notes on entozoa of marine fishes of New England, with descriptions of several new species. II. *Report United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for 1887*, **15**: 719–889.

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Case 2423

Loxoconchella Triebel, 1954 (Crustacea, Ostracoda): proposed confirmation of type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the confirmation of *Loxoconcha honoluliensis* Brady, 1880 (a Hawaiian species that has been misidentified with a similar Australian species), as the type species of *Loxoconchella* Triebel, 1954.

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1. The genus *Loxoconchella* was proposed by Triebel (1954, p. 17) on the basis of an Australian species which occurs off Adelaide and Melbourne. Triebel misidentified the species as *Loxoconcha honoluliensis* Brady, 1880 (p. 117).

2. McKenzie (1967, p. 88) described another *Loxoconchella* species from Ricketts Point, Australia, naming it *L. pulchra*. He compared it with *L. honoluluensis* (a misspelling of *honoluliensis*), but omitted to point out the synonymy between his new species and Triebel's specimens of *'L. honoluliensis'*.

3. Keij (1978, p. 227) was the first to recognise that Triebel's specimens had been misidentified, and he included *Loxoconchella honoluliensis* sensu Triebel, 1954 as a synonym of *Loxoconchella pulchra* McKenzie, 1967. Accordingly the genus *Loxoconchella* Triebel, 1954 is based on a misidentified type species.

4. Since *Loxoconchella* is based taxonomically on Triebel's specimens, it could be argued that *L. pulchra* McKenzie, 1967 (including *L. honoluliensis* sensu Triebel, 1954) should be designated as the type species of the genus. However, *L. honoluliensis* sensu Triebel, 1954 is a subjective synonym of *L. pulchra* McKenzie, 1967 and as such it is an unsatisfactory taxon to be cited as type species of *Loxoconchella*.

5. Puri & Hulings (1976, p. 297) redescribed Brady's syntypes of the Challenger Expedition, designated a lectotype of *Loxoconcha honoluliensis* Brady, 1880, and referred to it as the type species of *Loxoconchella*; *L. honoluliensis* is thus taxonomically secure.

6. As regards the difference between *Loxoconcha honoluliensis* Brady, 1880 and *'Loxoconchella honoluliensis'* sensu Triebel, 1954 it will most certainly remain at the specific level, as the two are clearly congeneric.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to confirm that *Loxoconcha honoluliensis* Brady, 1880 is the type species of *Loxoconchella* Triebel, 1954;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Loxoconchella* Triebel, 1954 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Loxoconcha honoluliensis* Brady, 1880;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *honoluliensis* Brady, 1880, as published in the binomen *Loxoconcha honoluliensis* and as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Puri & Hulings (1976) (specific name of the type species of *Loxoconchella* Triebel, 1954).

References

Brady, G. S. 1880. Report on the Ostracoda dredged by HMS Challenger during the years 1873–76. *Report on the Scientific Results of the voyage of HMS Challenger during the years 1873–76*, **1** (3): 1–184.

Keij, A. J. 1978. Remarks on the Indo–Pacific ostracod genus *Loxoconchella*. *Proceedings Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen*, ser. B, **81** (2): 215–229.

McKenzie, K. G. 1967. Recent Ostracoda from Port Phillip Bay, Victoria. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria*, **80** (1): 61–106.

Puri, H. S. & Hulings, N. C. 1976. Designation of lectotypes of some ostracods from the Challenger Expedition. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)*. Zoology, **29** (5): 249–315.

Triebel, E. 1954. *Loxoconchella* n.g. (Crust., Ostr.). *Senckenbergiana Lethaea*, **35**: 17–21.

Case 2336

Chelonus Panzer, 1806 (Insecta, Hymenoptera) and *Anomala* Samouelle, 1819 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to conserve the name *Chelonus* Panzer, 1806 for a braconid wasp. It is threatened by a junior subjective synonym, *Anomala* von Block, 1799, unused since its proposal, which is also a senior homonym of a large coleopteran genus, *Anomala* Samouelle, 1819. Conservation of the latter is also requested.

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1. In 1799 von Block (p. 119) proposed the genus *Anomala* (with a single new species, *Anomala integra*) for a Braconid wasp. The name has never been used again; no type specimen exists, but the figure and description correspond to *Chelonus oculator* sensu Herrich-Schäffer (1838), nec Fabricius (1775) and Panzer (1799).

2. The generic name *Chelonus* Panzer, 1806 (p. 99, type species by designation by Curtis (1837, p. 672) *Ichneumon oculator* Fabricius, 1775 (p. 338)) is now used for a cosmopolitan group of more than 400 described species parasitic on the caterpillars of many families of moths, often of economic importance. *Chelonus* is the basis of the family-group name CHELONINAE Foerster, 1862, included in the BRACONIDAE. A representative list of publications referring to *Chelonus* has been given to the Commission Secretariat.

3. *Anomala* von Block, 1799 is a senior homonym of *Anomala* Samouelle, 1819 (p. 191) (Coleoptera), a name used for about 1000 described species, some well-known, in the SCARABAEIDAE. The type species of *Anomala* Samouelle is *Melolontha frischii* Fabricius, 1775 (p. 37) by monotypy.

4. A possible difficulty with *Anomala* Samouelle, 1819 arises from subjective synonymy with *Euchlora* Macleay, 1819 (type species *Melolontha viridis* Fabricius, p. 34). *Anomala* Samouelle can definitely be dated from June 1819, as recorded in the lists published in the *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*, **12**: 592. Macleay's *Euchlora* was published in the Appendix (p. 147) to the first part of his *Horae Entomologicae*, dated 1819 on the frontispiece. In the volume before the Appendix, and also in the Appendix itself, are references (with page numbers) to a paper by Kirby (1818); Mr R. D. Pope (*British Museum (Natural History)*) has pointed out to me that this indicates a publication date for *Euchlora* after June 1819, making it junior to *Anomala* Samouelle.

5. A revived usage of *Anomala* von Block, 1799, would lead to abandonment of its junior synonym *Chelonus* Panzer, 1806 and of its homonym *Anomala* Samouelle, 1819, thereby destabilizing the names of large and well-known genera in both Hymenoptera and Coleoptera.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Anomala* von Block, 1799 for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Anomala* Samouelle, 1819 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Melolontha frischii* Fabricius, 1775;
   (b) *Chelonus* Panzer, 1806 (gender: masculine), type species by designation by Curtis (1837), *Ichneumon oculator* Fabricius, 1775;

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *frischii* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Melolontha frischii* (specific name of the type species of *Anomala* Samouelle, 1819);
   (b) *oculator* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Ichneumon oculator* (specific name of the type species of *Chelonus* Panzer, 1806);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Anomala* von Block, 1799, as suppressed in (1) above.

References

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Fabricius, J. C. 1775. *Systema Entomologiae* . . . xxx + 832 pp. Flensburgi & Lipsiae.

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Macleay, W. S. 1819. *Horae Entomologicae, or essays on the Annulose Animals*. Vol. I, part I, Appendix. xxx + 160 pp. London.

Panzer, G. W. L. 1806. *Kritische Revision der Insektenfaune Deutschlands, nach dem System bearbeitet* . . . vol. 2. 271 pp. Felssecker, Nürnberg.

Samouelle, G. 1819. *The Entomologist's Useful Compendium* . . . 496 pp. London.

Case 2593

Curculio assimilis Paykull, 1792 (currently *Ceutorhynchus assimilis*; Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation of the specific name

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the weevil name *Curculio assimilis* Paykull, 1792, a junior homonym of *Curculio assimilis* Fabricius, 1775 (unused since 1840). The former has long been considered the type species of *Ceutorhynchus* Germar, 1824 and the present author has requested in a previous application that it be formally designated as such (see BZN **36**: 252–256).

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1. Fabricius (1775, p. 134) described the species *Curculio assimilis*. The species was then mentioned only occasionally, but not at all after 1840 (cf. Kuschel, 1970), except by Zimsen (1964, p. 221) in her list of Fabrician types. Kuschel (1970, p. 194) gives the name as a junior subjective synonym of *Lasiorhynchites barbicornis* (Fabricius, 1775) in the BRENTHIDAE.

2. Paykull (1792, p. 69) described another *Curculio assimilis*. This species was later included in *Ceutorhynchus* Germar, 1824 (p. 214). It is well known and economically important, and has for a long time been considered the type species of *Ceutorhynchus*. References to the use of *assimilis* Paykull as a valid name, in addition to those listed by Silfverberg (1980), are held in the office of the Secretariat.

3. *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* (Paykull) is a junior primary homonym and normally should be replaced. However, such an action is definitely not in the interest of stability, and suppression of its unused senior homonym is now requested as an addition to the proposals listed in BZN **36**: 253–255 [note: a ruling on that case has not yet been made because of the present *Curculio assimilis* homonymy, which was not realised previously].

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *assimilis* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Curculio assimilis*, for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *assimilis* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Curculio assimilis* and as suppressed in (1) above.

References

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Kuschel, G. 1970. New Zealand Curculionoidea from Captain Cook's voyages (Coleoptera). *New Zealand Journal of Sciences*, **13**: 191–205.

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Silfverberg, H. 1980. *Ceutorhynchus* Germar, 1824 and *Rhinoncus* Schönherr, 1826 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation and designation of type species by use of the plenary powers. *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, **36**: 252–256.

Zimsen, E. 1964. *The type material of I. C. Fabricius*. 656 pp. Munksgaard, Copenhagen.

Case 2602

Dytiscus cinereus Linnaeus, 1758 (currently *Graphoderus cinereus*; Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed replacement of neotype

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to designate a suitable neotype for *Dytiscus cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758, a common water diving beetle. The previous specimen designated as neotype is actually a specimen of *Graphoderus bilineatus* (De Geer, 1774).

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1. Balfour–Browne (1960, p. 246) argued in favour of the use of the Commission's plenary powers to designate a neotype for *Dytiscus cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758, not taken from the mixture of specimens standing under that name in Linnaeus' collection.

2. The Commission (Opinion 618; BZN **18**: 365–368) accepted the argument in favour of selection of such a neotype. This proposal is not in dispute.

3. Prior to the ruling it was suggested (BZN **18**: 366) that the specimen originally intended for designation as a neotype was unsuitable because its locality could not be defined except by inference. Consequently an alternative specimen was deposited in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), labelled 'Catfield 9.VIII.1905' and collected by F. Balfour–Browne. Its photograph was published by the Commission (BZN **18**: pl. 5, opposite p. 367) and it was formally designated as neotype.

4. Angus (1976, p. 2) discovered that three species had been previously confused in the British list under the name *cinereus*. These were *bilineatus* De Geer, *zonatus* Hoppe and the true *cinereus* Linnaeus. The neotype of *'cinereus'* was identified as a specimen of *Graphoderus bilineatus* (De Geer, 1774, p. 400) (E. J. van Nieukerken, *pers. comm.*).

5. If the neotype is retained and the Code is strictly applied *Dytiscus bilineatus* De Geer becomes a junior objective synonym of *D. cinereus* Linnaeus, leaving the species currently known as *cinereus* without a name.

6. A specimen of the species currently known as *Graphoderus cinereus* (Linnaeus, 1758) has been deposited in Lund Museum, Sweden. Its identity as that species has been confirmed by R. B. Angus, G. N. Foster and A. N. Nilsson and it bears their identification labels plus the locality data 'S: NÄ, Kvismaren 11/6 1982 Leg. Fågelstn' [Sweden, Province Närke, Lake Kvismaren] and red labels 'Neotypus'and'Neotype ♂ *Dytiscus cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758 des. A. Nilsson 1986'.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to set aside the previous designation of a neotype for *Dytiscus cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758;

(b) to designate the specimen referred to in paragraph 6 above and deposited in Lund Museum as neotype for *Dytiscus cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758.

References

Angus, R. B. 1976. A preliminary note on the British species of *Graphoderus* Sturm, with the additions of *G. bilineatus* De Geer and *G. zonatus* Hoppe to the British List. *Balfour–Browne Club Newsletter*, **1**: 1–3.

Balfour–Browne, J. 1960. Proposed use of the plenary powers to designate a neotype for *Dytiscus cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of *Graphoderus* Dejean, 1833 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera). *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, **17**: 246–249.

De Geer, C. 1774. *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des Insectes*, vol. 4. Stockholm.

Case 2586

Dytiscus ater De Geer, 1774 (currently *Ilybius ater*) and *Dytiscus planus* Fabricius, 1781 (currently *Hydroporus planus*; Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation of the specific names

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the name *Dytiscus ater* De Geer, 1774 for a species of water diving beetle. It is threatened by *Dytiscus ater* Forster, 1771, an unused senior homonym of the De Geer name which is also an unused senior synonym of another commonly used beetle name, *Dytiscus planus* Fabricius, 1781 (currently *Hydroporus planus*).

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1. Forster (1771, p. 54) established the name *Dytiscus ater* for an aquatic beetle from 'Anglia'. However, in spite of its priority, Schönherr (1808, p. 35) listed this name only as a synonym of *Hyphydrus planus* (Fabricius, 1781, p. 501).

2. Stephens (1828, p. 61) described a species, *Hydroporus ater,* which he clearly thought might be Forster's *Dytiscus ater*. Schaum (1847, p. 1892) concluded that both *Dytiscus ater* Forster and *Hydroporus ater* Stephens were synonyms of *Hydroporus planus* (Fabricius). Later, both Gemminger & Harold (1868, p. 439) and Zimmermann (1920, p. 99) confirmed this synonymy.

3. Zaitsev (1908, p. 120) noted that *ater* Forster had priority, but in his later works (e.g. Zaitsev, 1953, p. 164) continued to use *planus* Fabricius as the valid name with no reference to Forster. Zimmermann (1931, p. 132) noted Zaitsev's action but also found it unnecessary to change the name. All subsequent authors have accepted this opinion and used *Hydroporus planus* as the valid name. A list of 10 representative references is held by the Commission's Secretariat.

4. De Geer (1774, p. 401) also established the name *Dytiscus ater* for an aquatic beetle. Erichson (1832, p. 34) included this species (erroneously attributing it to Fabricius) in his new genus *Ilybius*.

5. The name *Ilybius ater* (De Geer) has since been in continuous use (a list of representative references is held by the Commission's Secretariat). Only Zaitsev (1908, p. 121) noted the homonymy with *Dytiscus ater* Forster, 1771 and suggested that *Ilybius ater* (De Geer) should be replaced by *I. quadrinotatus* (Stephens, 1828, p. 83). However, Zaitsev in his later works (e.g. 1953, p. 278) still used *I. ater* (De Geer) as the valid name.

6. The identity of Stephens' *Colymbetes quadrinotatus* is in doubt and Schaum's statement (1847, p. 1895) that it was described from a specimen of *I. ater* is contradicted by, amongst others, Zimmermann & Gschwendtner (1935, p. 86) who list *quadrinotatus* as a synonym of *Ilybius guttiger* (Gyllenhal). As Stephens' type material cannot be identified from his collection and the original description does not fit *Ilybius ater* (De Geer), this would not be a suitable replacement name. As far as I can ascertain

there are no other names available for replacement and a nomen novum would also upset stability. Since Forster's senior homonym is unused it would seem preferable, for stability of nomenclature, to suppress that name thereby retaining the more familiar *ater* De Geer and at the same time conserving *planus* Fabricius.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *ater* Forster, 1771, as published in the binomen *Dytiscus ater*, for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *ater* De Geer, 1774, as published in the binomen *Dytiscus ater*;
   (b) *planus* Fabricius, 1781 as published in the binomen *Dytiscus planus*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *ater* Forster, 1771, as published in the binomen *Dytiscus ater* and as suppressed in (1) above.

References

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Erichson, G. F. 1832. *Genera Dytiscorum*. 48 pp. Berolini.

Fabricius, J. C. 1781. *Species Insectorum*. Vol. 2. 517 pp. Hamburgi et Kilonii.

Forster, J. R. 1771. *Novae species Insectorum* I. 100 pp. Londini.

Gemminger, M. & Harold, B. de 1868. *Catalogus Coleopterorum*. Vol. 2. 425–752. Monachii.

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Schönherr, C. J. 1808. *Synonymia Insectorum* I (2). 424 pp. Stockholm.

Stephens, J. F. 1828. *Illustrations of British Entomology*. Mandibulata II. 200 pp. Baldwin & Cradock, London.

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Zimmermann, A. & Gschwendtner, L. 1935. Monographie der paläarktischen Dytiscidae. VI. Colymbetinae (2. Teil.) *Koleopterologische Rundschau* **21**: 61–92.

Case 2584

Glabellula Bezzi, 1902 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed designation of *Platygaster arcticus* Zetterstadt, 1838, as type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to designate *Platygaster arcticus* Zetterstedt, 1838, as the type species of *Glabellula*, a genus of minute flies (family BOMBYLIIDAE), and to confirm that this generic name is a replacement name for *Platygaster* Zetterstedt, 1838.

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1. The genus *Glabellula* Bezzi, 1902 consists of minute flies in the family BOMBYLIIDAE, which have an almost worldwide distribution (Schlüter, 1976, p. 355). Twenty species (including one in amber) have been described, and many more await description. Immatures are rarely found, though they have been recorded as inquilines in the nests of *Formica* spp. (de Meijere, 1924, p. xxxv and Andersson, 1974, p. 29).

2. The genus was originally described as *Platygaster* by Zetterstedt (1838, p. 574) with the type species *Platygaster arcticus* Zetterstedt, 1838, by monotypy. Zetterstedt (1842, p. 233), noting that his generic name was a junior homonym of *Platygaster* Latreille, 1809, in the Hymenoptera, proposed the replacement name *Sphaerogaster*.

3. Contemporary workers and subsequent catalogues have listed *Sphaerogaster* Zetterstedt, 1842 as a junior homonym of *Sphaerogaster* Dejean, 1821 (p. 95) in the Coleoptera. Sherborn (1930, p. 6060) and Neave (1940, p. 240), however, list Dejean's *Sphaerogaster* as a nomen nudum and record Sturm (1826, p. 34) as a secondary reference for the name. Sturm's use of *Sphaerogaster* makes it available because it was listed in his key to genera (p. 197) and so *Sphaerogaster* Sturm, 1826 is a senior homonym of *Sphaerogaster* Zetterstedt, 1842.

4. Loew (1873, p. 208) described a new genus, *Glabella*, for his new species *femorata* from Turkestan. In Loew's remarks concerning *Glabella* (1873, p. 210) he indicated that this genus was possibly similar to Zetterstedt's *Sphaerogaster* but he could not be sure because of the vagueness of Zetterstedt's description. Loew also noted that *Sphaerogaster* Zetterstedt, 1842, was preoccupied and that if the two genera were found to be the same *Glabella* could be used in place of *Sphaerogaster*. However, *Glabella* Loew, 1873 cannot be used as a replacement name for two reasons: it was erected as a separate genus with its own type species and it is a junior homonym of *Glabella* Swainson, 1840 in the Mollusca.

5. Bezzi (1902, p. 191) proposed a replacement name *Glabellula* with the statement '*Glabellula*, nom. nov. für *Platygaster* Zett. 1838 nec Latr. 1809 (Hym.), und *Sphaerogaster* Zett. 1842 nec Dej. 1831 [sic] (Col.), und *Glabella* Loew 1873 nec Swains. (Moll.)'. Because the type species of *Platygaster* (*P. arcticus*) and *Glabella* (*G. femorata*) are different, confusion exists over which becomes the type species for the nominal genus *Glabellula*.

6. The earliest indirect designation of a type species is found in Sharp (1903, p. 257) in the *Zoological Record* for the year 1902, in which he states that *Glabellula* (erroneously listed under Stratiomyidae) is a replacement name for *Platygaster* Zetterstedt, 1838. Sharp's interpretation was followed in subsequent catalogs, e.g. Painter & Painter (1965, p. 415), Painter *et al.* (1978, p. 13). However, Bowden (1975, p. 166 & 1980, p. 384) treats *Glabellula* as a replacement name for *Glabella* Loew, 1873.

7. The name *Glabellula* has been most commonly used for this genus since Bezzi's (1902) paper, and is listed as such in all major Diptera catalogs since Bezzi (1903). *Platygaster arcticus* is the most widely known species and it is morphologically typical of the species in the genus. *Glabella femorata* is the least known (apparently only from two papers other than the original description), and is morphologically atypical of the genus.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to set aside all previous designations of type species for *Glabellula* Bezzi, 1902, and to designate *Platygaster arcticus* Zetterstedt, 1838, as the type species;

(2) to confirm that *Glabellula* Bezzi, 1902 is a replacement name for *Platygaster* Zetterstedt 1838;

(3) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Glabellula* Bezzi, 1902 (gender: feminine), type species by designation in (1) above, *Platygaster arcticus* Zetterstedt, 1838;

(4) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *arcticus*, as published in the binomen *Platygaster arcticus* Zetterstedt, 1838 (specific name of the type species of *Glabellula* Bezzi, 1902);

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:

(a) *Platygaster* Zetterstedt, 1838 (a junior homonym of *Platygaster* Latreille, 1809);

(b) *Glabella* Loew, 1873 (a junior homonym of *Glabella* Swainson, 1840);

(c) *Sphaerogaster* Zetterstedt, 1842 (a junior homonym of *Sphaerogaster* Sturm, 1826).

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Case 2578

Pararatus Ricardo, 1913 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed designation of *Pararatus ricardoae* Daniels, 1987 as type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to designate a type species for the robber fly genus *Pararatus* Ricardo, 1913 (family ASILIDAE) which, at present, has the misidentified type species *Blepharotes macrostylus* Loew, 1874. It is proposed that the new species *P. ricardoae* Daniels, 1987 be designated type species of *Pararatus*.

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1. Ricardo (1913, p. 429) erected *Pararatus* for the single nominal species *Blepharotes macrostylus* Loew, 1874 (p. 75) and designated it the type species.

2. Comparison of the holotype of *B. macrostylus* in the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, with the three recognisable specimens of *'P. macrostylus'* used by Ricardo in the British Museum (Natural History), London, shows that the two are neither conspecific nor congeneric. It is clear that Ricardo misidentified the specimens before her when she designated *B. macrostylus* as the type species of *Pararatus*. However, *Pararatus* is accepted for the species *macrostylus* sensu Ricardo.

3. To preserve the usage of *Pararatus* I here propose that *'P. macrostylus'* as understood by Ricardo be referred to a new species, *Pararatus ricardoae*. There is no previously available name for this taxon, and to preserve the concept of *Pararatus* intended by Ricardo it is requested that *P. ricardoae* be designated as the type species of *Pararatus*. Of the six specimens that Ricardo had before her when she described *Pararatus* only three could be recognised with certainty in the British Museum (Natural History) in 1983. The male specimen with damaged genitalia and labelled 'Mallee district, Victoria, Mr French's Collection' and referred to by Ricardo (1913 p. 429) is here chosen as the holotype of *Pararatus ricardoae*.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species made for the nominal genus *Pararatus* Ricardo, 1913 and to designate *Pararatus ricardoae* Daniels, 1987 as type species;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Pararatus* Ricardo, 1913 (gender: masculine), type species *Pararatus ricardoae* Daniels, 1987, by designation in (1) above;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *ricardoae* Daniels, 1987, as published in the binomen *Pararatus ricardoae* (specific name of the type species of *Pararatus* Ricardo, 1913).

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Case 2550

ETHMIIDAE Busck, 1909 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed precedence over AZINIDAE Walsingham, 1906

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to conserve the long established and widely used moth family name ETHMIIDAE Busck, 1909. The older name AZINIDAE Walsingham, 1906, intended for some species now considered to be congeneric with the type genus of ETHMIIDAE, has not been used since its original publication.

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1. *Ethmia* was proposed by Hübner ([1819] p. 163, as 'Ethmiae') as a monotypic genus for *Phalaena pyrausta* Hübner, [1819] (p. 163) (=*aurifluella* Hübner, 1825), a European species. During the late 19th century the species now assigned to *Ethmia* were associated with the YPONOMEUTIDAE (=HYPONOMEUTIDAE) on the basis of superficial resemblances.

2. *Azinis* was proposed by Walker (1863, p. 541) as a monotypic genus for his new species *Azinis hilarella* Walker, 1863 from Ceylon (Sri Lanka), and was assigned to the family HYPONOMEUTIDAE.

3. Fundamental differences that are reflected in the present superfamily separation of Yponomeutoidea and Gelechioidea were recognised by von Heinemann (1870, p. 137), who placed *Ethmia* (as *Psecadia*) in the GELECHIIDAE, but this concept was not followed generally until the turn of the century. Within the Gelechioidea ethmiids were assigned to the OECOPHORIDAE (e.g. Meyrick, 1895, p. 630; Dyar, 1902, p. 523).

4. The name AZINIDAE was established by Walsingham (1906, p. 177) when it was mentioned in a critique of a discussion by Busck (1906, p. 728) of *Tamarrha* Walker, 1864 and *Babaiaxa* Busck, 1902, which include West Indian and Central American species now assigned to *Ethmia*. Lord Walsingham stated, 'I would now rather incline to placing *Tamarrha* with the AZINIDAE, founded on an Asiatic genus and characterised by the continuation of the discoidal vein direct to vein 8.' This seems to imply that AZINIDAE, with *Azinis* Walker as its type genus, had been established elsewhere, but no such reference is known. Walsingham did not further characterize the family or distinguish it from the OECOPHORIDAE or mention other included genera.

5. Busck (1909, p. 91) formally proposed ETHMIIDAE as a new family and distinguished it from OECOPHORIDAE, claiming that such treatment had been inadvertently omitted from a taxonomic revision of North American oecophorid genera which he had published a year earlier (Busck, 1908, p. 187). He did not mention AZINIDAE, but stated that *Azinis* and *Tamarrha* differ from *Ethmia* only in secondary sexual characters and therefore must be included in *Ethmia*. Curiously, Walsingham (1912, p. 143) in the next major faunal-taxonomic treatment, the *Biologia-Centrali Americana*, followed

Busck's rather than his own earlier family proposal, using the spelling ETHMIADAE. Here he gave a formal synonymy under *Ethmia,* listing *Anesychia, Azinis, Psecadia, Babaiaxa, Tamarrha* and others but he did not mention AZINIDAE. Presumably he had either forgotten his informal mention of the family, issued in the haste of the moment of a critical rebuttal, or he may have considered ETHMIIDAE to be more appropriate because *Azinis* was considered a synonym and/or ETHMIIDAE had been formally proposed and described.

6. Subsequent authors, excepting those who continued to list *Ethmia* without a subfamilial category in either the OECOPHORIDAE or HYPONOMEUTIDAE, have all used ETHMIIDAE or ETHMIINAE for the family-group designation. A list of 21 comprehensive references, representing most of the major biogeographic regions of the world, which have used ETHMIIDAE rather than AZINIDAE is held by the Commission Secretariat. The Zoological Record began using ETHMIIDAE in 1950 as a separate family in its systematic index; prior to that, *Ethmia* and the other genera discussed here were listed under TINEIDAE (s.l.). I have seen no examples in which AZINIDAE was substituted for ETHMIIDAE after the latter was established.

7. Both Sattler (1967, p. 9) and Powell (1973, p. 54), in the major taxonomic revisions of Palearctic and New World ethmiids, listed AZINIDAE in the synonymy of ETHMIIDAE. Because AZINIDAE had not been used as the valid name during the preceding 50 years, I considered it to be a nomen oblitum that could be rejected by the Commission (1961 Code, Art. 23b) although I did not formally request such action. If we knew that Walsingham (1912, p. 143) had replaced AZINIDAE with ETHMIIDAE because of the synonymy of *Azinis* with *Ethmia,* Art. 40b would apply, because ETHMIIDAE has won general acceptance and no action by the Commission would be necessary. However, Walsingham (1912) did not mention AZINIDAE, and it seems best to clarify the matter by use of the plenary powers. Zimmerman (1978, p. 921) also discussed the situation and noted that 'it would appear less confusing and a contribution to stability if we continue to use Ethmiinae and suppress Azinidae'.

8. The advantages of conserving ETHMIIDAE as a family-group name are (a) to enhance stability and universality — this name has been used continuously for 80 years and has been applied in essentially all biogeographic regions, and (b) to retain *Ethmia* as the type genus of the family-group — this genus is worldwide in distribution and contains most of the species considered to comprise this family-group.

9. AZINIDAE Walsingham, 1906 cannot be suppressed as a family-group name without suppressing its type genus *Azinis* Walker, 1863. About 47 groups of species have been defined to accommodate the 200+ species of Palearctic, New World and Australian *Ethmia* (Powell, 1973, 1985; Sattler, 1967). *Ethmia hilarella,* the type species of *Azinis,* is a member of the Nigroapicella group (Sattler, 1967) and *Azinis* is the earliest available generic name in that group. Considering the morphological diversity displayed in *Ethmia,* it is realistic to suppose that eventually it will be subdivided, and it is possible that 'taxonomic inflation' will dictate tribal or even subfamilial groupings among the resultant genera.

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the family-group name ETHMIIDAE Busck, 1909, is to be given precedence over the name AZINIDAE Walsingham, 1906, whenever the two are considered synonyms;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Ethmia* Hübner, [1819], (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Phalaena pyrausta* Hübner [1819];
   (b) *Azinis* Walker, 1863, (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Azinis hilarella* Walker, 1863;

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *pyrausta* Hübner, [1819], as published in the binomen *Phalaena pyrausta*, specific name of the type species of *Ethmia* Hübner, 1819;
   (b) *hilarella* Walker, 1863, as published in the binomen *Azinis hilarella*, specific name of the type species of *Azinis* Walker, 1863;

(4) to place the following names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
   (a) ETHMIIDAE Busck, 1909 (type genus *Ethmia* Hübner, 1819) with the endorsement that it is to be given precedence over AZINIDAE Walsingham, 1906 (type genus *Azinis* Walker, 1819) whenever the two names are considered synonyms.
   (b) AZINIDAE Walsingham, 1906 (type genus *Azinis* Walker, 1863) with the endorsement that it is not to be given precedence over ETHMIIDAE Busck, 1909 (type genus *Ethmia* Hübner, 1819) whenever the two names are considered synonyms.

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Case 2478

Chelifer Geoffroy, 1762 (Arachnida, Pseudoscorpionida): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to conserve the name of the pseudoscorpion genus *Chelifer* Geoffroy, 1762. Although a common name it is at present unavailable because the work in which it was published did not adhere to the principle of binominal nomenclature.

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1. Geoffroy's 1762 *Histoire abrégée des Insectes qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris* did not adhere to the principles of binominal nomenclature, and for this reason it was placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoology in 1954 (Opinion 228). However, the Commission invited applications for the conservation of any name published in the *Histoire* of which the rejection would lead to nomenclatural instability or confusion. One such name is *Chelifer*, the type genus of the pseudoscorpion family CHELIFERIDAE.

2. Geoffroy (1762, p. 617) proposed the generic name *Chelifer* for two species: '1. CHELIFER *fuscus, abdomine lineis transversis*' and '2. CHELIFER *totus ruber, antennis extremo bisetis*'. Both of these names clearly refer to Linnaean species since these are cited under each name. The first refers to *Acarus cancroides* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 616) which was designated the type species of *Chelifer* by Latreille (1810, p. 424). The second refers to *Acarus longicornis* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 618), which is the type species of *Bdella* Latreille, 1795 (Acari, BDELLIDAE) by subsequent monotypy of Latreille (1796, p. 180). Latreille's (1795, p. 18) original description of *Bdella* did not include a valid species name but simply 'La pince *rouge* de Geoffroi', which is Geoffroy's vernacular name for *Acarus longicornis* Linnaeus, 1758.

3. The genus *Chelifer* is well established in the literature and even though it was once a repository for many pseudoscorpion species currently includes only *Chelifer cancroides* (Linnaeus, 1758). It is a much studied and well known synanthropic species apparently native to Europe but now distributed in most parts of the world. Rejection of this name would cause undue confusion and instability of nomenclature. The next available name is *Obisium* Illiger, 1798 (type species *Acarus cancroides* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation (Chamberlin 1930, p. 12)).

4. Schiödte (1849, p. 23) proposed the family name OBISIIDAE (as 'Familia *Obisia*', an incorrect original spelling) and Stecker (1874, p. 231) proposed CHELIFERIDAE (as a subfamily), based on *Obisium* Illiger, 1798, and *Chelifer* Geoffroy, 1762, respectively. CHELIFERIDAE has been universally accepted by arachnologists for many years and its retention is preferred over OBISIIDAE which has not been mentioned in the literature for over 50 years.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to conserve the generic name *Chelifer* Geoffroy, 1762;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Chelifer* Geoffroy, 1762 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation of Latreille (1810), *Scorpio cancroides* Fabricius, 1775 (a junior objective synonym of *Acarus cancroides* Linnaeus, 1758);

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *cancroides* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Acarus cancroides* Linnaeus, 1758 (specific name for the type species of *Chelifer* Geoffroy, 1762);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name CHELIFERIDAE Stecker, 1874;

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Obisium* Illiger, 1798 (a junior objective synonym of *Chelifer* Geoffroy, 1762);

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the name OBISIIDAE (correction of OBISIA) Schiödte, 1849.

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Case 2594

Sarotherodon melanotheron Rüppell, 1852 (Osteichthyes, Perciformes): proposed conservation of the specific name

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the cichlid specific name *melanotheron* Rüppell, 1852, the name of the type species of *Sarotherodon* Rüppell, 1852, by the suppression of the senior subjective synonym *Labrus melagaster* Bloch, 1792

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1. *Labrus melagaster* Bloch, 1792 (p. 27, pl. 296, fig. 1) was described from two specimens. The types were stated to be from Surinam, but Günther (1862, p. 267) doubted this attribution and placed the name (with 'corrected' spelling, *melanogaster*) in the synonymy of the African cichlid *Chromis niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Pellegrin (1904, p. 310) also considered it to be African, but not what was by then called *Tilapia nilotica*. Thys (1969) and Trewavas (1983) ignored it.

2. Dr Sven Kullander, in the course of his studies on South American CICHLIDAE, examined one of Bloch's specimens, ZMB 2807, now labelled 'holotype', from the Berlin Museum (ZMB) and wrote to me that he considered it to be African. On examining the specimen I confirmed it to be *Sarotherodon melanotheron* Rüppell, 1852. Although Bloch mentioned two specimens, only this one is now in the ZMB and should be designated lectotype. It agrees very well with Bloch's description and figure.

3. *Satotherodon melanotheron* is a taxon comprising a chain of populations from the Senegal to the Zaire in brackish waters of lagoons and estuaries. Excluding *melagaster*, eleven names of the species group have been given to parts of this series. Of these, six have been placed in synonymy by Thys (1971) and Trewavas (1983). Four of the other five were treated by Thys as species. Trewavas considered them to be subspecies of *S. melanotheron* and added the fifth subspecies *S. m. paludinosus*. It is not certain from which of these populations *L. melagaster* was derived. There seems no reason why *L. melagaster* should not be a synonym of either *S. m. melanotheron* or *S. m. leonensis*.

4. The conservation of the specific name *melanotheron* is requested because it is the name of the type species of *Sarotherodon* Rüppell, 1852. Fishes of this genus and related genera are objects of world-wide fish culture with a very extensive literature and unnecessary changes in nomenclature are to be avoided.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *melagaster* Bloch, 1792 as published in the binomen *Labrus melagaster*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Sarotherodon* Rüppell, 1852 (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy *Sarotherodon melanotheron* Rüppell, 1852;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *melanotheron* Rüppell, 1852, as published in the binomen *Sarotherodon melanotheron* (specific name of the type species of *Sarotherodon* Rüppell, 1852);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *melagaster* Bloch, 1792, as published in the binomen *Labrus melagaster* and as suppressed in (1) above.

References

Bloch, M. E. 1792. *Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische*. Part 6, 126 pp.

Günther, A. C. L. G. 1862. *Catalogue of the Fishes in the British Museum*, IV. London.

Pellegrin, J. 1904. Contribution à l'étude anatomique, biologique et taxonomique des poissons de la famille des Cichlides. *Mémoires de la Société Zoologique de France*, **16**: 41–401.

Rüppell, W. P. E. S. 1852. *Verzeichniss der in dem Museum der Senkenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft aufgestellten Sammlungen. IV*. 40 pp. Frankfurt–am–Main.

Thys van den Audenaerde, D. F. E. 1969. An annotated bibliography of *Tilapia* (Pisces, Cichlidae). *Documentation Zoologique. Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale*, **14**: 1–406.

Thys van den Audenaerde, D. F. E. 1971. Some new data concerning the Tilapia species of the subgenus *Sarotherodon* (Pisces, Cichlidae). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines*, **84**(3–4): 203–216.

Trewavas E. 1983. *Tilapiine fishes of the genera Sarotherodon, Oreochromis and Danakilia*. 583 pp. British Museum (Natural History), London.

Case 2595

Anabas oxyrhynchus Boulenger, 1902 (currently *Ctenopoma oxyrhynchum*; Osteichthyes, Perciformes): proposed conservation of the specific name

Steven M. Norris

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the specific name of the African climbing perch *Ctenopoma oxyrhynchum* (Boulenger, 1902) by the suppression of the senior synonym *C. weeksii* Boulenger, 1896

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1. In 1896 Boulenger (p. 310) described *Ctenopoma weeksii*, based on a single specimen from the 'upper Congo' (Zaire) River. I have found that this holotype of *C. weeksii* is a specimen of what has been known as *Ctenopoma oxyrhynchum* (Boulenger, 1902, p. 52), thus making the former name the senior synonym.

2. Subsequent to the description of *C. weeksii* various authors applied the name to specimens of at least five species of *Ctenopoma* whose identities have been verified by me: *C. acutirostre* and *C. ocellatum* (by Boulenger, 1901, p. 337; 1902, p. 51); *C. acutirostre* (by Pellegrin, 1903, p. 220); *C. oxyrhynchum* (by Boulenger, 1901, p. 337); *C. petherici* (by Pellegrin, 1904, p. 311). Boulenger (1916, p. 65) synonymised *C. weeksii* to *C. maculatum* Thominot, 1886 without making comment.

3. *C. oxyrhynchum* has been widely and correctly used (a list of 10 representative works is held by the Commission Secretariat) whereas *C. weeksii* was frequently incorrectly used and has not to my knowledge been used in any meaningful context since it was synonymised with the wrong species in 1916. No benefit would be gained by resurrecting *C. weeksii* over *C. oxyrhynchum*, and in this case the adherence to the Principle of Priority would result in confusion.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *weeksii* Boulenger, 1896, as published in the binomen *Ctenopoma weeksii*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *oxyrhynchum* Boulenger, 1902, as published in the binomen *Anabas oxyrhynchum*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *weeksii* Boulenger, 1896, as published in the binomen *Ctenopoma weeksii* and as suppressed in (1) above.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to D. M. Armitage (MAFF, Pest Infestation Control Laboratory, U.K.) for re-examining the holotype of *C. weeksii* and for providing me with photographs of

the specimen, and to Rudolph J. Miller (Department of Zoology, Oklahoma State University) for assistance in this study.

References

Boulenger, G. A. 1896. Descriptions of new fishes from the Upper Congo. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, ser. 6, **17**: 309–311.

Boulenger, G. A. 1901. *Les Poissons du bassin du Congo*. 532 pp. Publication de l'Etat Independant, Bruxelles.

Boulenger, G. A. 1902. Additions à la faune ichthyologique du bassin du Congo. *Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge* (Zoologie), ser. 1, **2** (2): 19–57.

Boulenger, G. A. 1916. *Catalogue of the fresh-water fishes of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History)*, vol. 4, 392 pp. British Museum (Natural History), London.

Pellegrin, J. 1903. Cichlidé nouveau de l'Oubanghi appartenant au genre *Lamprologus*. *Bulletin du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris)*, **9**: 220–221.

Pellegrin, J. 1904. Poissons du Chari et du lac Tchad récoltés par la mission Chevalier-Decorse. *Bulletin du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris)*, **10**: 309–313.

Comment on the proposed suppression of the generic name *Belemnites* Lamarck, 1799 (Mollusca, Coleoidea) and the conservation of BELEMNITIDAE
(Case 2571: see BZN **43**: 355–359 and **44**: 48)

D. T. Donovan
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I support the application by Peter Doyle and Wolfgang Riegraf for the suppression of both generic and specific names in this case. At present there is confusion because, as noted by Doyle & Riegraf (BZN **43**: 355–359), some authors use *Belemnites* and others *Passaloteuthis* for a common early Jurassic fossil. Species of this genus are frequently cited in the geological literature and a decision by the Commission is necessary.

There is a close parallel in the case of the genus *Ammonites*. Once used as a comprehensive genus for most of the numerous species now contained in the order Ammonoidea, this generic name fell out of use as *Ammonites* was subdivided in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1945 an attempt was made to revive a restricted genus *Ammonites* and to provide it with a type species (Spath, 1945). However, this was not in accordance with contemporary practice, and the revived *Ammonites* would have displaced a more familiar generic name. An application to suppress *Ammonites* (Arkell, 1951; BZN **2**: 200–203) was successful (Opinion 305).

The present case is not exactly parallel because the genus *Belemnites* is still used by some authors. It is similar, however, insofar as a formerly comprehensive genus has been replaced by a number of generic names of more restricted scope, leaving the connotation of the original genus uncertain; insofar as the type species is indeterminable according to its original definition; and in that both names are still used in the vernacular ('ammonites' and 'belemnites').

Doyle & Riegraf (BZN **43**: 355–359) have shown that a satisfactory interpretation of *Belemnites paxillosa* Lamarck according to the original definition is not possible. The only way to define the genus would be to select a neotype for the type species. This has not been done and there is no guarantee that, if it were, the arbitrary choice that would have to be made would command agreement. I therefore support the alternative course of suppressing the generic name *Belemnites*.

In the case of *Ammonites* it was directed that the family name AMMONITIDAE was invalid because the name of the type genus had been suppressed (Direction 14, published 27 June 1955). The family name BELEMNITIDAE is still widely used but will become invalid if *Belemnites* is suppressed. Doyle & Riegraf (BZN **43**: 355–359) made no reference to this matter, but have since (BZN **44**: 48) requested the conservation of BELEMNITIDAE by the designation of *Passaloteuthis* Lissajous, 1915 as the type genus. I support this action also.

Reference

Spath, L. F. 1945. The type of the genus *Ammonites*. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, ser. 11, **12**: 490–497.

Comment on the proposed conservation of *Nanophyes* Schoenherr, 1838 (Insecta: Coleoptera).
(Case 2555; see BZN **44**: 15–16)

(1) Donald E. Bright
Biosystematics Research Centre, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6, Canada

I feel strongly that the provisions in the Code should be allowed to operate freely unless there is a compelling reason to do otherwise. The present request is a clear contravention of the Principle of Priority, a fact the authors themselves concede. If the insects involved were of moderate or more economic importance and had a significant amount of published literature available under the 'wrong' name (wrong as interpreted by the Code), I would agree that the Principle of Priority could (or should) be overridden. However, in this case, the insects involved are not recognised as economic pests, and the number of publications in which *Nanophyes* is used cannot be great. A return to the use of *Nanodes* would not cause any significant hardship or confusion.

I feel the authors have not made a convincing case and I see no reason to overturn priority in this instance.

(2) M. G. Morris
Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Natural Environment Research Council, Wareham, Dorset BH20 5AS, U.K.

I write to support the application made by Dr M. A. Alonso–Zarazaga and Herr L. Dieckmann in applying to the Commission for the conservation of the generic name *Nanophyes* Schoenherr, 1838 (APIONIDAE, NANOPHYINAE), for the reasons which they give in paragraph 3 of their application. *Nanophyes* has been in constant use since the early 19th century and the name *Nanodes* is quite unfamiliar to modern workers in the Curculionoidea. I wish to give my support to all four requests made in paragraph 6 of the application.

Comment on the proposed designation of *Hyboclypus elatus* Desor, 1847 as type species of *Desorella* Cotteau, 1855 (Echinodermata, Echinoidea)
(Case 2579: see BZN **44**: 27–30)

Jean Roman
Institut de Paléontologie, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 8 rue de Buffon, 75005 Paris, France

Je pense que la confirmation d'*Hyboclypus elatus* comme l'espèce-type de *Desorella* entraîne le moins de bouleversement dans la nomenclature zoologique et est en accord avec l'usage constant depuis 1873.

Dans ces conditions j'appuie pleinement la demande d'E. P. F. Rose et de J. B. S. Olver.

Editor's note: Support for this application has also come from Dr. J. Thierry *(Institut des Sciences de la Terre, Université de Dijon, France)*.

Comment on the proposed conservation of *Pyralis* (currently *Cydia* or *Laspeyresia) nigricana* Fabricius, 1794 (Insecta, Lepidoptera)
(Case 2468; see BZN **43**: 93–95)

(1) Gaden S. Robinson
Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London SW7 5BD, U.K.

Ebbe S. Nielsen
Division of Entomology, CSIRO, PO Box 1700, Canberra, Australia

1. We oppose Seymour's proposed suppression of the specific name *rusticella* Clerck, 1759, on three counts. More importantly, we use this case to highlight the practice, that seems to be becoming routine in Lepidoptera systematics, of requesting the suppression of any senior synonym that comes to light. We believe that acceptances of such requests devalue nomenclature, encourage poor scholarship and ultimately weaken the authority of the Code and of the Commission.

2. It is now very late to suppress *rusticella*. Four years have elapsed since our publication of the junior synonymy of *nigricana* Fabricius, 1794 (Robinson & Nielsen, 1983, p. 229). In that period the name *rusticella* has been introduced into revisions of two national checklists — Danish (Schnack, 1985, pp. 33 and 75) and British (1984; see *Antenna,* **8**: 162) — and was accepted by Horak (1984, p. 11).

3. Although, as Seymour states (BZN **43**: 93), Clerck gave no written description or account of *Phalaena rusticella,* his figure is far less ambiguous, in our opinion, than Fabricius' brief and typically eighteenth-century description of *Pyralis nigricana*. Furthermore, although no type material of *nigricana* seems to have survived, there is an extant original specimen of *rusticella* which we have designated as lectotype (Robinson & Nielsen, 1983, p. 229). We therefore argue that *rusticella* is an inherently better-based name than *nigricana* and that our action in synonymising the latter is in the interests of long-term nomenclatural stability.

4. We find the principle involved in the proposal for suppression of *rusticella* most disturbing. This case, like many others referred to the Commission, has come about because of inadequate research by earlier workers. Failure to establish the identities of the taxa described by early authors is commonplace in many groups, and is an inherent source of nomenclatural instability. We (see Karsholt & Nielsen, 1983) have attempted to improve, and encouraged others to improve, the nomenclatural foundations of Lepidoptera systematics by re-examining the publications and surviving collections of the earliest authors (e.g. of C. P. Thunberg (1743–1828)). We consider that the criteria for the use of plenary powers for the suppression of senior synonyms (Article 79c) are inappropriate in the context of the present state of the art of Lepidoptera nomenclature and systematics. In this group the taxa described by many of the earlier authors have not yet been reviewed, and nomenclature within the group will remain in a state of flux until this task has been completed.

5. Suppression of senior synonyms under these circumstances gives, we believe, an erroneous message to the zoological community — that its representatives (the Commission) give their tacit approval to the regular overturning of the Principle of Priority and, in effect, a licence to ignore 'difficult' authors and their collections. Our unease is

clearly shared by others (e.g. Campbell & Phillips (BZN **43**: 10–12). We endorse and support the plea by Olson, Rea & Brodkorb (BZN **43**: 13) that sound nomenclatural rules should not give way to poor scholarship. The latter is only too easily encouraged. We go further, believing that it should not be the function of the Commission to regularly subvert its own rules. Applications for suppression of little-used or unused senior synonyms, and acceptances of those applications, have become almost routine for Lepidoptera at least (e.g. Opinions 1361 and 1362 (BZN **42**: 349, 351)). This places a short-term burden of time and money on the zoological community in having to support the quasi-legal procedures involved in suppression. It places a further, long-term burden on the community in the repetitive citation of the suppressed senior name (and chapter and verse of its suppression).

6. We concede that the scientific names of a small number of animals (some domestic animals, laboratory stock animals and 'public-consciousness' animals), names with thousands of usages a year, should be safeguarded, particularly if the names are used by non-biologists. We do not admit *Cydia nigricana*, with apparently (BZN **43**: 94) fewer than 10 citations per year, into this category, despite compliance with Article 79c. The more widespread and widely-cited pest *Plutella maculipennis* Curtis, 1832 (Lepidoptera: YPONOMEUTIDAE) was synonymised twenty years ago. An application to the Commission supporting the continued usage of *maculipennis* (BZN **27**: 60) was unsuccessful (Opinion 1002: BZN **30**: 86), and the moth is now known throughout the world as *Plutella xylostella* (Linnaeus, 1758). This change occurred without dreadful consequence. It was a change, we think, in favour of stability.

We ask the Commission to reject the application for suppression of the specific name *rusticella*.

(2) Reply by P. R. Seymour
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Harpenden Laboratory, Harpenden AL5 2BD, U.K.

1. The above objection by Robinson and Nielsen to the proposed conservation of *nigricana* is unexpected, being at variance with their original (1983, p. 229) remarks: '. . . It may be considered that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should be asked to suppress the name *rusticella*. *Cydia nigricana* is an economically important species with a wide literature, and the case for the conservation of the name *nigricana* is a strong one.' I have already quoted this in my application (BZN **43**: 93). Despite this, Robinson & Nielsen did not propose the suppression of *rusticella* 'as we recall the case of *Plutella xylostella* (L.), the Diamond-Backed Moth, the Linnean name for which was adopted only recently and with little opposition or confusion' (Opinion 1002).

2. The case for the conservation of *nigricana* is soundly based on the Code Articles 23b and 79c, which deal with the problem of unused senior synonyms, and I reiterate my original application.

3. The name *nigricana* has been in use since 1794, and from 1901 has been consistently applied as the valid specific name for the Pea Moth. As a common, widely distributed pest, *C. nigricana* is cited extensively in the literature, and throughout the Palaearctic and parts of the Nearctic regions its caterpillar is known to most people

who have shelled peas. The familiar name *nigricana* prevails in the current literature (in my application I mentioned (BZN **43**: 94) over 97 references in the period 1973–1983, and that list was far from exhaustive). The species is described as *Cydia nigricana* in the keywork by Carter (1984, p. 156) and in the 1983 *Check List of the Lepidoptera North of Mexico*. The only national checklist in which *nigricana* has been replaced by *rusticella* is the Danish one (Schnack, 1985) of which Dr Nielsen was a co-author and which explicitly adopted priority as an invariable policy (see p. 22). The anonymous British reference (1984, *Antenna*, **8**: 162) placing *nigricana* as a junior synonym of *rusticella* has not been followed in the recent *Indexed List of British Butterflies and Moths* (Bradley & Fletcher, 1986, p. 27) nor has it been adopted in the internationally read *Review of Applied Entomology*. The name *nigricana* has been used in combination with *Cydia* or *Laspeyresia* for more than 100 years, and is well known in both combinations. The problem of whether to adopt *Cydia* Hübner, [1825] or *Laspeyresia* Hübner, [1825] as the valid generic name for the genus containing *nigricana* has been submitted to the Commission by Kuznetsov & Kerzhner (Case 2421; BZN **41**: 110–113; **42**: 8–10; **43**: 8–9). A ruling by the Commission that will stabilise the usage of the generic name is awaited, but the outcome does not affect the present case.

4. The case of *nigricana* versus *rusticella* is a straightforward one, not involving other specific names, and therefore is not directly comparable with that of the Diamond-back Moth, *Plutella xylostella* (Linnaeus).

5. Robinson & Nielsen are continuing the endless argument of stability versus priority. The Principle of Priority is an ideal striven for by taxonomists but, as emphasized by the Code (Article 23b), it is occasionally necessary to depart from it for the sake of stability, and the present case is an appropriate one. The basis of the name *rusticella* is not at issue following the review of Clerck's collection of microlepidoptera and the subsequent designation of a lectotype by Robinson & Nielsen. What is at issue is simply the introduction of the unused senior synonym *rusticella* to replace *nigricana*, which has for nearly 200 years been indisputably established throughout the world as the scientific name for this important species.

6. It may be pertinent to conclude with the broader issue raised in Robinson & Nielsen's first paragraph, where they consider it important to use the present case to highlight the practice of suppressing the name of any rediscovered senior synonym. According to them this practice is becoming routine in Lepidoptera systematics. Their assertion is dubious. Although the instinctive reaction to a change — when it concerns a much cherished name — is to seek the retention of the familiar name, relatively few requests for suppression actually materialise. This may partly be due to the fact that, contrary to their views, such requests require good scholarship.

7. I contend that stability is best safeguarded by the conservation of *nigricana* Fabricius, 1794 and the suppression of *rusticella* Clerck, 1759, and I ask the Commission to adopt my original proposals. In this I am supported by the colleagues mentioned previously (see BZN **43**: 94).

References

Bradley, J. D. & Fletcher, D. S. 1986. *An indexed list of British butterflies and moths*. 119 pp. Kedleston Press, Orpington, U.K.

Carter, D. J. 1984. *Pest Lepidoptera of Europe*. 431 pp. Dr W. Junk Publishers, Dordrecht.

Horak, M. 1984. Assessment of taxonomically significant structures in Tortricinae (Lep., Tortricidae). *Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft*, **57**: 3–64.
Karsholt, O. & Nielsen, E. S. 1985. The Lepidoptera described by C. P. Thunberg. *Entomologica Scandinavica*, **16**: 433–463.
Robinson, G. S. & Nielsen, E. S. 1983. The Microlepidoptera described by Linnaeus and Clerck. *Systematic Entomology*, **8**: 191–242.
Schnack, K. 1985. (Ed.) Catalogue of the Lepidoptera of Denmark. *Entomologiske Meddelelser*, **52** (2–3): 1–163.

Comment on the suggested introduction into the Code of the term 'nomenclaturally valid'

(Case 2513; see BZN **43**: 308–309; **44**: 131)

Hobart M. Smith
EPO Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309–0334, U.S.A.

The proposal that the term 'nomenclaturally valid' be introduced into the Code clarifies a distinction that has long been needed between names acceptable in purely nomenclatural terms (available names) and names that can be taxonomically valid, being neither junior homonyms nor junior (objective) synonyms.

Indeed, that distinction, with a different terminology, was suggested by me as early as 1947 and expanded in 1962, although not in channels that would evoke action by the Commission. It is the distinction, not its terminology, that is important. Since the Code's definition of 'availability' is now firmly entrenched, the term 'nomenclaturally valid' should unquestionably be adopted in the proposed contexts.

References

Smith, H. M. 1947. Occupancy, availability and validity. *Science*, **106**: 11.
Smith, H. M. 1962. The hierarchy of nomenclatural status of generic and specific names in zoological taxonomy. *Systematic Zoology*, **11**: 139–142.

Comments on the proposed designation of type species for *Eriophyes* von Siebold, 1851 and *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851 (Arachnida, Acarina)
(Case 2044; see BZN **44**: 41–43)

(1) H. A. Denmark
Division of Plant Industry. Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, P.O. Box 1269, Gainesville 32602, Florida, U.S.A.)

I support the application by Lindquist & Manson to designate the type species for the eriophyid mite genera *Eriophyes* and *Phytoptus* which accord with the long established understanding of these economically important taxa. These generic names have been used for many years internationally in hundreds of reports. Although the actions of Newkirk & Keifer (1971) were in formal agreement with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, I oppose them because of the confusion those changes cause. I urge the Commission to use its plenary powers to designate type species so as to preserve the long established usage of *Phytoptus* and *Eriophyes*, and of *Aceria*.

There is an increased interest in the eriophyid mites and a decision is needed as promptly as possible to avoid further complicating the problem.

(2) Gerald T. Baker
College of Agriculture, Mississippi State University, Mississippi 39762, U.S.A.

The proposals by Lindquist & Manson would eliminate the confusion which has existed since 1971 in the nomenclature of eriophyid mites which are economically important on a world wide basis. I hope that the Commission will publish an Opinion in favour, so that stability in this genera can be achieved.

(3) Subsequent comments in support of the proposals in BZN **44**: 41–43 have been received from Xin Jie–Liu, Dong Huiquin and Zhang Zhi–Qiang (*People's Republic of China*), G. A. Schruft (*W. Germany*), M. Mohanasundaram (*India*), M. K. P. Smith Meyer (*South Africa*), U. Gerson and M. Sternlicht (*Israel*), H. M. A. Thistlewood (*Canada*), A. Chandrapatya (*Thailand*), M. Castagnoli (*Italy*), J. Boczek (*Poland*), H. A. Barké and R. Davis (*U.S.A.*).

OPINION 1447

Trichomonas Donné, 1836 (Protista, Mastigophora): spelling confirmed

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the correct spelling of the name *Tricomonas* Donné, 1836 is deemed to be *Trichomonas*.

(2) The name *Trichomonas* Donné, 1836 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Trichomonas vaginalis* Donné, 1836, spelling emended in (1) above is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *vaginalis* Donné, 1836, as published in the binomen *Tricomonas vaginale* (specific name of the type species of *Trichomonas* Donné, 1836) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name TRICHOMONADIDAE Grassi, 1882 (type genus *Trichomonas* Donné, 1836) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group names in Zoology.

History of case 245

An application on the spelling of *Trichomonas*, together with four other important protistan genera, was first received in 1926. Unfortunately, consideration of this name was deferred at that time. A draft application was received in 1947 from the late Professor H. Kirby (*University of California*). However the case did not proceed until it was rewritten and published in BZN **43**: 218–220 (July 1986). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and two specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 218–220. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 24: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Dupuis, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

No vote was returned by Bernardi.

Original references

The following are the original references to names placed on the Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

TRICHOMONADIDAE Grassi, 1882, *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali e del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale*, **24**: 141.

Trichomonas Donné, 1836, *Compte Rendu Hebdomadaire des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, Paris, **3**: 386.

vaginalis, *Trichomonas*, Donné, 1836, *Compte Rendu Hebdomadaire des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, Paris, **3**: 386.

OPINION 1448

Dryophthorus Germar, 1824 (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the name *Bulbifer* Dejean, 1821 is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Dryophthorus* Germar, 1824 (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy, *Curculio lymexylon* Fabricius, 1792, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *corticalis* Paykull, 1792, as published in the binomen *Curculio corticalis* (valid name at the time of this ruling for the type species of *Dryophthorus* Germar, 1824), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Bulbifer* Dejean, 1821, as suppressed in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

History of case 2486

An application for the conservation of *Dryophthorus* Germar, 1824 was received from Dr. C. W. O'Brien (*Florida A & M University, Florida, U.S.A.*) and Dr G. Osella (*Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Verona, Italy*) on 28 August 1984. After correspondence the case was published in BZN **43**: 58–61 (April 1986). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the Bulletin as well as to twelve general and twelve specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr. M. A. Alonzo–Zarazaga (*Malaga, Spain*).

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 59. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 23: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

No votes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Bulbifer Dejean, 1821, *Catalogue de la collection de Coléoptères de M. le Baron Dejean*, p. 99.

corticalis, Curculio, Paykull, 1792, *Monographia curculionum sueciae*, p. 41.

Dryophthorus Germar, 1824, *Insectorum, species novae aut minus cognitae, descriptionibus illustratae*, vol. 1, Coleoptera, p. 302.

OPINION 1449

Cholus Germar, 1824 (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the name *Archarias* Dejean, 1821 is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Cholus* Germar, 1824 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Schoenherr (1826) *Cholus albicinctus*, 1824, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *albicinctus* Germar, 1824, as published in the binomen *Cholus albicinctus* (specific name of the type species of *Cholus* Germar, 1824), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Archarias* Dejean, 1821, as suppressed in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

History of case 2485

An application for the conservation of *Cholus* Germar, 1824 was received from Dr C. W. O'Brien & Dr G. J. Wibmer (*Florida A & M University, Florida, U.S.A.*) on 28 August 1984. After correspondence the case was published in BZN **43**: 55–57 (April 1986). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and twelve specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr M. A. Alonzo–Zarazaga (*Malaga, Spain*).

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 56. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 22: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — 1: Hahn.

No votes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

albicinctus, Cholus, Germar, 1824, *Insectorum, species novae aut minus cognitae, descriptionibus illustratae*, vol. 1, Coleoptera, p. 214.

Archarias Dejean, 1821, *Catalogue de la collection de Coléoptères de M. le Baron Dejean*, p. 86.

Cholus Germar, 1824, *Insectorum, species novae aut minus cognitae, descriptionibus illustratae*, vol. 1, Coleoptera, p. 212.

The following is the original reference to the subsequent designation of a type species for the nominal genus *Cholus* Germar, 1824: of *Cholus albicinctus* Germar, 1824 by Schoenherr, 1826, *Curculionidum dispositio methodica*, p. 20.

OPINION 1450

Zygops Schoenherr, 1825 (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the name *Eccoptus* Dejean, 1821 is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *Zygops* Schoenherr, 1825 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation *Poecilma wiedii* Germar, 1824, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *wiedii* Germar, 1824, as published in the binomen *Poecilma wiedii* (specific name of the type species of *Zygops* Schoenherr, 1825), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *Eccoptus* Dejean, 1821, as suppressed in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

History of case 2489

An application for the conservation of *Zygops* Schoenherr, 1825 was received from Dr C. W. O'Brien & Dr. G. J. Wibmer (*Florida A & M University, Florida, U.S.A.*) on 28 August 1984. After correspondence the case was published in BZN **43**: 69–71 (April 1986). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and twelve specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr M. A. Alonzo–Zarazaga (*Malaga, Spain*).

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 69–70. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 21: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — 2: Hahn and Starobogatov.

No votes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

Hahn and Starobogatov considered that both *Eccoptus* and *Zygops* should be placed on the Official List, with the latter having precedence.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Eccoptus Dejean, 1821, *Catalogue de la collection de Coléoptères de M. le Baron Dejean*, p. 86.

wiedii, Poecilma, Germar, 1824, *Insectorum, species novae aut minus cognitae, descriptionibus illustratae*, vol. 1, Coleoptera, p. 259.

Zygops Schoenherr, 1825, *Isis Jena*, **5**: col. 586.

OPINION 1451

Lachnopus Schoenherr, 1840 (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy:

(a) *Menoetius* Dejean, 1821;

(b) *Ptilopus* Schoenherr, 1823.

(2) The name *Lachnopus* Schoenherr, 1840 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation *Curculio aurifer* Drury, 1773, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *aurifer* Drury, 1773, as published in the binomen *Curculio aurifer* (specific name of the type species of *Lachnopus* Schoenherr, 1840), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology as suppressed in (1) above:

(a) *Menoetius* Dejean, 1821;

(b) *Ptilopus* Schoenherr, 1823.

History of case 2487

An application for the conservation of *Lachnopus* Schoenherr, 1840 was received from Dr C. W. O'Brien & Dr G. J. Wibmer (*Florida A & M University, Florida, U.S.A.*) on 28 August 1984. After correspondence the case was published in BZN **43**: 62–65 (April 1986). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and twelve specialist serials.

Dr M. A. Alonso-Zarazaga (*Malaga, Spain*) favoured the adoption of *Menoetius* Dejean, 1821 on the grounds of priority.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 63. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 22: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn (in part), Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov (in part), Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — 1: Cogger.

No votes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

Hahn and Starobogatov both agreed to the suppression of *Ptilopus*, but considered that *Menoetius*, as a subjective synonym of *Lachnopus*, should be placed on the Official List (although with *Lachnopus* having precedence).

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by ruling given in the present Opinion:

aurifer, Curculio, Drury, 1773, *Illustrations of natural history*, vol. 1, p. 380.

Lachnopus Schoenherr, 1840, *Genera et species curculionidum, cum synonymia hujus familiae*, p. 380.
Menoetius Dejean, 1821, *Catalogue de la collection de Coléoptères de M. le Baron Dejean*, p. 94.
Ptilopus Schoenherr, 1823, *Isis Jena*, **10,** col. 1140.

OPINION 1452

Nemocestes Van Dyke, 1936 (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved and *Geoderces incomptus* Horn, 1876 designated as type species.

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) all previous designations of the type species for the nominal genus *Geoderces* Horn, 1876 and *Nemocestes* Van Dyke, 1936 are hereby set aside and *Trachyphloeus melanothrix* Kirby, 1837 is hereby designated as type species of *Geoderces* Horn, 1876;

(b) *Goederces incomptus* Horn, 1876 is hereby designated as type species of *Nemocestes* Van Dyke, 1936.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Nemocestes* Van Dyke, 1936 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (1) (b) above *Goederces incomptus* Horn, 1876;

(b) *Goederces* Horn, 1876 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation, *Trachyphloeus melanothrix* Kirby, 1837.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *incomptus* Horn, 1876, as published in the binomen *Geoderces incomptus* (specific name of the type species of *Nemocestes* Van Dyke, 1936);

(b) *melanothrix* Kirby, 1837, as published in the binomen *Trachyphloeus melanothrix* (specific name of the type species of *Geoderces* Horn, 1876).

History of case 2488

An application for the conservation of *Nemocestes* Van Dyke, 1936 was received from Dr C. W. O'Brien (*Florida A & M University, Florida, U.S.A.*) on 31 August 1984. After correspondence the case was published in BZN **43**: 66–68 (April 1986). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and twelve specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr M. A. Alonzo–Zarazaga (*Malaga, Spain*).

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 66–67. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 23: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

No votes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

Thompson commented: 'While I have voted for this proposal, it was really an unnecessary one. A careful reading of Van Dyke (1936) clearly indicates that while Van Dyke used "new name" he was using it in the sense of a new genus for *Geoderces* sensu

Horn's misidentified type species. After discussing the misidentified type species, Van Dyke wrote "Much as I dislike to increase the synonymy [sic], I feel that there is nothing else to do but to erect a new genus to replace *Geoderces* Horn and to give a specific name to Horn's (not Kirby's) *melanotrix*." Van Dyke then described his new genus and designated a type species for it. Hence no action by the Commission was needed.'

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Geoderces Horn, 1876, *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, **15**(96): 70.

incomptus, Geoderces, Horn, 1876, *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, **15**(96): 72.

melanothrix, Trachyphloeus, Kirby, 1837, *Fauna Boreali–Americana*, **4:** 202.

Nemocestes Van Dyke, 1840, *Pan-Pacific Entomologist*, **12**(1) p. 22.

OPINION 1453

Strongylaspis Spaeth, 1936 and *Strongylocassis* Hincks, 1950 (Insecta, Coleoptera): *Cassida atripes* LeConte, 1859 designated as type species

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers all previous designations of type species for the nominal genera *Strongylaspis* Spaeth, 1936 and its replacement *Strongylocassis* Hincks, 1950 are hereby set aside and *Cassida atripes* LeConte, 1859 is designated as type species of both.

(2) The name *Strongylocassis* Hincks, 1950 (gender: feminine; replacement name for *Strongylaspis* Spaeth, 1936, type species by designation in (1) above, *Cassida atripes* LeConte, 1859), is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *atripes* LeConte, 1859, as published in the binomen *Cassida atripes* (specific name of the type species of *Strongylocassis* Hincks, 1950, replacement for *Strongylaspis* Spaeth, 1936) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2492

An application for the conservation of *Strongylocassis* Hincks, 1950 was received from E. G. Riley (*Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, Baton Rouge, U.S.A*) on 18 September 1984. After correspondence the case was published in BZN **43**: 100–101 (April 1986). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and twelve specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43:** 101. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 23: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

No votes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

atripes, Cassida, LeConte, 1859, *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge,* **11** (6): 28.

Strongylocassis Hincks, 1950, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History,* ser. 12, **3:** 511.

After submitting the application, Dr E. G. Riley has designated *Coptocycla bisignata* Boheman, 1855 as the type species of his new genus *Opacinota* Riley, 1986 (*Journal of the New York Entomological Society,* **94:** 98–114).

Note: in BZN **43**: 100, para. 1, line 9, the author of the 'valid *Strongylaspis*' should read 'Thompson, 1860'.

OPINION 1454

Nomadacris Uvarov, 1923, (Insecta, Orthoptera): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the first reviser action of Jago (1981), whereby the the name *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923 was given precedence over the name *Nomadacris* is hereby set aside;

(b) it is hereby ruled that the name *Nomadacris* Uvarov, 1923 has precedence over *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923 whenever the two names are considered synonyms.

(2) The name *Nomadacris* Uvarov, 1923 (gender: feminine), type species, by original designation, *Acridium septemfasciatum* Audinet-Serville, [1838], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the endorsement that it has precedence over *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923 whenever the two names are considered synonyms.

(3) The entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology for the name *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923, is to record that this name is not to be given precedence over *Nomadacris* Uvarov, 1923, whenever the two names are considered synonyms.

(4) The name *septemfasciatum* Audinet–Serville, [1838], as published in the binomen *Acridium septemfasciatum* (specific name of the type species of *Nomadacris* Uvarov, 1923) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2525

An application for the conservation of *Nomadacris* Uvarov, 1923 was received from Dr K. H. L. Key (*CSIRO, Canberra, Australia*) and N. D. Jago (*Tropical Development and Research Institute, London, U.K.*) on 12 June 1985. After correspondence a case was published in BZN **43**: 102–104 (April 1986) with a supportive comment from Dr K. McE. Kevan (*McGill University, Quebec, Canada*). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and twelve specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr R. E. Blackith (*Trinity College, Dublin*) and published in BZN: **43**: 227 with records of support from Prof. M. La Greca (*Università di Catania, Italy*), Dr R. F. Chapman (*University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.*) and Dr V. R. Vickery (*McGill University, Canada*). Reference to other names published by Uvarov (1923) was withdrawn.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 103 as modified by the comments above. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 23: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

No votes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Nomadacris Uvarov, 1923, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, (9) **11**: 143.

septemfasciatum, Acridium, Audinet-Serville, [1838], *Histoire Naturelle des Insectes. Orthoptères.*, p. 661.

OPINION 1455

Clausilia Draparnaud, 1805 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): *Pupa rugosa* Draparnaud, 1801 designated as type species

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Clausilia* Draparnaud, 1805 are hereby set aside and *Pupa rugosa* Draparnaud, 1801 is hereby designated as type species.

(2) The name *Clausilia* Draparnaud, 1805 (gender: feminine), type species by designation in (1) above is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) the name *rugosa* Draparnaud, 1801, as published in the binomen *Pupa rugosa* (specific name of the type species of *Clausilia* Draparnaud, 1805) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 872

An application for the designation of *Pupa rugosa* Draparnaud, 1801 as the type species of *Clausilia* Draparnaud, 1805 was formulated by the then Secretary, Mr R. V. Melville, in March 1985 as the result of an earlier review of pre-1936 entries on the Official Lists. The case was published in BZN **43**: 78–79 (April 1986). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and six specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr E. Gittenberger (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*).

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 79. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 23: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Dupuis, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — 1: Lehtinen.

No vote was returned by Bernardi.

Lehtinen would have preferred the designation of *Clausilia bidentata* (Strom, 1765) as type species of *Clausilia,* since its distribution and ecology suggests its synonymy with *Turbo bidens* Linnaeus, 1758.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion

Clausilia Draparnaud, 1805, *Histoire naturelle des Mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles de la France,* p. 24.

rugosa, Pupa, Draparnaud, 1801, *Tableau des Mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles de la France,* p. 63.

OPINION 1456

Ammonites (currently *Euaspidoceras*) *perarmatus* J. Sowerby, June 1822 (Cephalopoda, Ammonoidea): conserved despite the senior primary homonym *Ammonites* (currently *Peronoceras*) *perarmatus* Young & Bird, [May] 1822

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby declared that *Ammonites perarmatus* J. Sowerby, June 1822 is not rendered invalid by the prior use of *Ammonites perarmatus* Young & Bird, [May] 1822.

(2) The name *Euaspidoceras* Spath, 1931 (type species, by original designation *Ammonites perarmatus* J. Sowerby, 1822) is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *perarmatus* J. Sowerby, June 1822, as published in the binomen *Ammonites perarmatus*, and as conserved in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The name *perarmatus* Young & Bird, [May 1822], as published in the binomen *Ammonites perarmatus*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2479

An application for a ruling on the homonymy between *Ammonites perarmatus* J. Sowerby, 1822 and *Ammonites perarmatus* Young & Bird, 1822 was received from Dr M. K. Howarth (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 5 June 1984. The case was published in BZN **43**: 75–77 (April 1986). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and four specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Dr D. T. Donovan (*University College, London*).

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 76. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 19: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kraus, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — 4: Cogger, Kabata, Lehtinen, Thompson.

No votes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

Kabata and Thompson considered that the replacement of junior primary homonyms was an important matter of principle which should not be set aside in this instance. Cogger commented that *perarmatus* J. Sowerby could have been given precedence over *perarmatus* Young & Bird, the latter being then replaced. Ride wished to emphasize that *perarmatus* Young & Bird is not in any way invalidated by the present vote, and this name has been placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Euaspidoceras Spath, 1931, *Palaeontographica indica*, **9**(2): 326.

perarmatus, Ammonites, J. Sowerby, June 1822, *The Mineral Conchology of Great Britain*, vol. 4, p. 72.

perarmatus, Ammonites, Young & Bird, [May] 1822, *A geological survey of the Yorkshire coast*, p. 249.

OPINION 1457

Astacilla falclandica Ohlin, 1901 (Crustacea, Isopoda): confirmed as type species of *Neastacilla* Tattersall, 1921

Ruling

(1) The name *Astacilla falclandica* Ohlin, 1901, is hereby confirmed as that of the type species of *Neastacilla* Tattersall, 1921 by original designation.

(2) The name *Neastacilla* Tattersall, 1921 (gender; feminine), type species by original designation, *Astacilla falclandica* Ohlin, 1901, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *falclandica* Ohlin, 1901 as published in the binomen *Astacilla falclandica* (specific name of the type species of *Neastacilla* Tattersall, 1921) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2509

An application for the confirmation of *Astacilla falclandica* Ohlin, 1901 as type species for *Neastacilla* Tattersall, 1921 was received from H. M. Lew Ton & G. C. B. Poore (*Museum of Victoria, Victoria, Australia*) on 4 March 1985. After correspondence the case was published in BZN **43**: 99 (April 1986). No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 99. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 23: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

No notes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

Ride recommended that it would be prudent, for the sake of stability, for a neotype of *Astacilla falclandica* Ohlin, 1901 to be designated. Holthuis pointed out that this species was first described by Ohlin in 1901, not in 1907 as given in the application.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

falclandica, Astacilla, Ohlin, 1901, *Svenska Expeditionen till Magellänslanderna,* vol. **2**(11): 266.

Neastacilla Tattersall, 1921, *British Antarctic Terra Nova Expedition 1910,* **3**(38): 243.

OPINION 1458

Tylocidaris Pomel, 1883 (Echinodermata, Echinoidea): *Cidaris clavigera* Mantell, 1822 designated as type species

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers all previous designations of type species for the nominal genus *Tylocidaris* Pomel, 1883, are hereby set aside and *Cidaris clavigera* Mantell, 1822 is designated as type species.

(2) The name *Tylocidaris* Pomel, 1883 (gender: feminine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers, *Cidaris clavigera* Mantell, 1822, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) The name *clavigera* Mantell, 1822, as published in the binomen *Cidaris claviger* (specific name of the type species of *Tylocidaris*), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2505

An application for the designation of *Cidaris clavigera* Mantell, 1822 as type species for *Tylocidaris* Pomel, 1883 was received from Dr C. W. Wright (*Beaminster, Dorset, U.K.*) and Dr A. B. Smith (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) on 16 January 1985. After correspondence a case was published in BZN **43**: 72–74 (April 1986). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and eleven specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 72–73. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 22: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — 1: Thompson.

No votes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

Thompson considered that the case for setting aside the first designation of type species was insufficiently strong.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

claviger, Cidaris, Mantell, 1822, *The fossils of the South Downs; or illustrations of the geology of Sussex,* p. 194.

Tylocidaris Pomel, 1883, *Classification méthodique et générale des Echinides vivants et fossiles,* p. 109.

OPINION 1459

Carcharias Rafinesque, 1810 (Chondrichthyes, Lamniformes): conserved

Ruling

Under the plenary powers those parts of Opinion 723 (BZN **22**: 32–36) relating to the nominal genus *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810 (given there as '1809') are repealed, to the following effects:

(1) The name *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810 is hereby removed from the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(2) The name *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810 (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy (see Opinion 47) *Carcharias taurus* Rafinesque, 1810, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, with the endorsement that it is not to be given precedence over *Odontaspis* Agassiz, 1838 whenever the two are considered synonyms;

(3) The entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology for *Odontaspis* Agassiz, 1838 is to be endorsed to prescribe that this name is to be given precedence over *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810, whenever the two are considered synonyms;

(4) The name *taurus* Rafinesque, 1810, as published in the binomen *Carcharias taurus* (specific name of the type species of *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(5) The name CARCHARIIDAE (correction of CARCHARIAE) Muller & Henle, [1839], type genus *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810, is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, with the endorsement that it is not to be given precedence over ODONTASPIDIDAE Muller & Henle, [1839] whenever the two are considered synonyms;

(6) The entry on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology for ODONTASPIDIDAE Muller & Henle, [1839], is to be endorsed to prescribe that this name is to be given precedence over CARCHARIIDAE Muller & Henle, [1839] whenever the two are considered synonyms.

History of case 2414

An application for the conservation of *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810 was received from Dr L. J. V. Compagno (*Tiburon Center for Environmental Studies, California, U.S.A.*) and Dr W. I. Follet (*California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.*) on 5 July 1982. After correspondence the case was published in BZN **43**: 89–92 (April 1986). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and eight specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 91. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 21: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — 1: Savage.

Kabata abstained. No votes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

While supporting the application, Ride commented that it was incorrect to say (BZN **43**: 90, paras. 7–8) that Opinion 723 has 'forbidden' taxonomic freedom. That Opinion had (perhaps misguidedly) rendered the name *Carcharias* Rafinesque unavailable, but the present applicants had not been precluded from taxonomic comparisons; having made them, they sought to resurrect *Carcharias* Rafinesque rather than to introduce a new name.

Savage did not consider it desirable to repeal (in part) Opinion 723, which had been in force for 22 years.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and removed from an Official Index by the ruling in the present Opinion:

CARCHARIIDAE Muller & Henle, [1839], *Systematische Beschreibung Plagiostomen*, p. xvii.

Carcharias, Rafinesque, 1810, *Caratteri di alcuni nuovi generi e nuove specie di Animali e Piante della Sicilia con varie osservazioni sopra i medesimi*, p. 10.

ODONTASPIDIDAE Muller & Henle, [1839], *Systematische Beschreibung Plagiostomen*, xvii.

Odontaspis Agassiz, 1838, *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*, vol. 3, p. 87.

taurus, Carcharias, Rafinesque, 1810, *Caratteri di alcuni nuovi generi e nuove specie di Animali e Piante della Sicilia con varie osservazioni sopra i medesimi*, p. 10.

OPINION 1460

Dasyurus hallucatus Gould, 1842 (Mammalia, Marsupialia): conserved

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers the name *quoll* Zimmermann, 1783, as published in the binomen *Mustela quoll*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy.

(2) The name *hallucatus* Gould, 1842, as published in the binomen *Dasyurus hallucatus*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(3) the name *quoll* Zimmermann, 1783, as published in the binomen *Mustela quoll* and as suppressed in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

History of case 2472

An application for the conservation of *Dasyurus hallucatus* Gould, 1842 was received from Dr J. A. Mahoney (*University of Sydney, Australia*) and Dr W. D. L. Ride (*Canberra College of Advanced Education, Australia*) on 16 April 1984. After correspondence the case was published in BZN **43**: 50–54 (April 1986). Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and five specialist serials. No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 52. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 23: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

No votes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

hallucatus, Dasyurus, Gould, 1842, *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, **1842**: p. 41

quoll, Mustela, Zimmermann, 1783, *Geographische Geschichte des Menschen*, vol. 3, p. 181.

OPINION 1461

A ruling on the authorship and dates of the text volumes of the *Histoire naturelle* section of Savigny's *Description de l'Egypte*

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the authors and dates of publication of the zoological portions of the text volumes of the *Histoire naturelle* section of Marie Jules–César Lelorgne de Savigny's *Description de l'Egypte* are to be taken as set out by Sherborn (1897), and as reproduced in the Appendix below.

(2) The zoological portions of the text volumes of the *Histoire naturelle* section of Marie Jules–César Lelorgne de Savigny's *Description de l'Egypte* are hereby placed on the Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature.

History of case 2151

An application for a ruling on the authorship and dates of publication of certain parts of Savigny's *Description de l'Egypte* was formulated by M. E. Tollitt (*ICZN Secretariat*) on 26 April 1985. The case was published in BZN **43**: 107–111 (April 1986). No comment was received.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 110. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — 23: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes — none.

Dupuis abstained because he did not consider this case appropriate for action by the Commission. No vote was returned by Bernardi.

Reference

Sherborn, C. D. 1897. On the Dates of the Natural History portions of Savigny's 'Description de l'Egypte'. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, **1897**, pp. 285–288.

For Appendix see page 220

APPENDIX
(to Opinion 1461)

SUMMARY OF AUTHORSHIP AND PUBLICATION DATES OF THE ZOOLOGICAL PORTIONS OF THE TEXT VOLUMES OF THE HISTOIRE NATURELLE SECTION OF DESCRIPTION DE L'EGYPTE

Based on Sherborn, 1897

Volume	Part	Pages	Author(s)	Date
1	1	1–52	E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1809
1	1	63–114	M. J. C. L. de Savigny	1809
1	1	115–120	E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1827
1	1	121–160	Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1827
1	1	161–184	J. V. Audouin	1827
1	1	185–264	E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1827
1	1	265–310	I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1827
1	1	311–343	I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1827
1	2	1–58	M. J. C. L. de Savigny	Not given
1	3	1–128	M. J. C. L. de Savigny	1822
1	4	1–318	J. V. Audouin	1826
2	—	99–144	E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1818
2	—	733–743	E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & J. V. Audouin	1829
2	—	744–750	J. V. Audouin	1829

N.B. There is a misprint on p. 286 of Sherborn's paper, four lines from the bottom of the page. For Vol. II read Vol. I.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

The following notes are primarily for those preparing applications to the Commission; other authors should comply with the relevant sections. Parts of the Bulletin since 44 (1) should be consulted as examples.

Title. This should be written in lower case letters and include the names to be conserved. A specific name should be cited in the original binomen, with the current binomen in parentheses.

Author's name. Full postal address should be given.

Abstract. This will be prepared by the Commission Secretariat.

Text. Typed in double spacing, this should consist of numbered paragraphs setting out the details of the case and leading to a final paragraph of formal proposals. Text references should give dates and page numbers in parentheses, e.g. 'Daudin (1800, p. 39) described . . . '.

References. These should be given for all authors cited. The titles of periodicals should be *in full* and be underlined; numbers of volumes, parts, etc. should be in arabic figures, separated by a colon from page numbers. Book titles should be underlined and followed by the number of pages, the publisher and the place of publication.

Submission of application. Two copies should be sent to the address on the inside front cover. The Secretariat is willing to offer additional advice at an early stage in the preparation of manuscripts.

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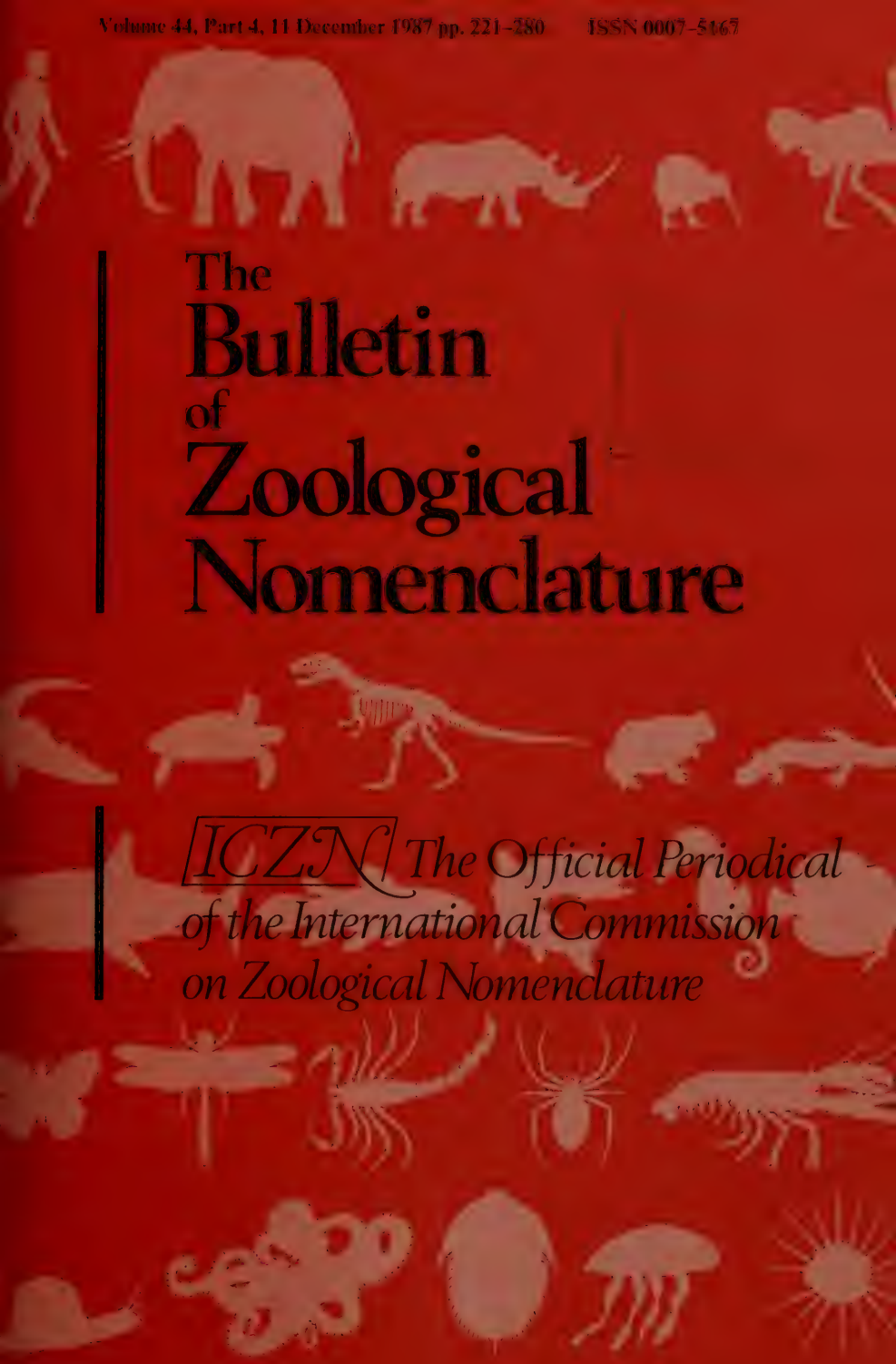

The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 44, part 4 (pp. 221–280) 11 December 1987

Notices

(a) *Invitation to comment.* The Commission is entitled to start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. This period is normally extended to enable comments to be submitted. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretary of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretary within twelve months of the date of publication of the application.

(b) *Invitation to contribute general articles.* At present the *Bulletin* comprises mainly applications concerning names of particular animals or groups of animals, resulting comments and the Commission's eventual rulings (Opinions). Proposed amendments to the Code are also published for discussion.

Articles or notes of a more general nature are actively welcomed provided that they raise nomenclatural issues, although they may well deal with taxonomic matters for illustrative purposes. It should be the aim of such contributions to interest an audience wider than some small group of specialists.

(c) *Receipt of new applications.* The following new applications have been received since going to press for volume 44, part 3 (published on 25 September 1987):

(1) *Colias alfacariensis* Ribbe, 1905 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed availability as a senior synonym of *C. australis* Verity, 1911. (Case 2617). S. E. Whitebread, L. Rezbanyai-Resor, & H. Geiger.

(2) *Bruchus* Linnaeus, 1767, *Ptinus* Linnaeus, 1767 and *Mylabris*, Fabricius, 1775 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation. (Case 2618). L. Borowiec.

(3) *Scorpaenichthys marmoratus* Girard, 1854 (Osteichthyes, Scorpaeniformes): proposed conservation. (Case 2619). R. N. Leaf & W. N. Eschmeyer.

(4) *Ascolabates gigas* Bocage, 1875 (currently *Tarentola gigas*; Reptilia, Squamata): proposed conservation of the specific name. (Case 2621). H. H. Schleich.

(5) *Pleuromma princeps* Scott, 1894 (currently *Gaussia princeps*; Crustacea, Copepoda): proposed conservation of the specific name. (Case 2622). K. Hulsemann.

(6) *Papilio carthami* Hübner, [1813] and *Syrichthus serratulae major* Staudinger, 1879 (currently both in *Pyrgus*; Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation of the names *carthami* and *major*. (Case 2623). R. de Jong.

(7) *Ranguna* Bott, 1966 and *Larnaudia* Bott, 1966 (Crustacea, Decapoda): proposed designation of *Thelphusa longipes* A. Milne-Edwards, 1869 and

T. larnaudii A. Milne-Edwards, 1869 as the respective type species. (Case 2624). M. Turkäy & P. Naiyanetr.

(8) *Saccopharynx* Mitchill, 1824 (Osteichthyes, Saccopharyngiformes): proposed conservation. (Case 2625). W. N. Eschmeyer & C. R. Robins.

(9) *Papilio trivia* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (currently *Melitaea trivia;* Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation of the specific name. (Case 2626). T. B. Larsen.

(d) *Rulings of the Commission.* Each Opinion, Declaration and Direction published in the *Bulletin* constitutes an official ruling of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, by virtue of the votes recorded, and comes into force on the day of publication of the *Bulletin.*

Call for nominations for new members of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

The following members of the Commission reach the end of their terms of service at the close of the XXIII General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences to be held in Canberra in October 1988: Prof Dr R. Alvarado (Spain; specialist field Echinodermata); Dr G. Bernardi (France; Lepidoptera); Prof C. Dupuis (France; Heteroptera) and Dr L. B. Holthuis (The Netherlands; Crustacea). A further vacancy arises from the death of Prof B. S. Zheng (People's Republic of China; Ichthyology).

The addresses and specialist fields of the present members of the Commission may be found in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature,* **44**(1): 2–3 (March 1987). Under Article 3*b* of the Commission's Constitution a member whose term of service has terminated is not eligible for immediate re-election unless the Council of the Commission has decided to the contrary.

The Commission now invites nominations, by any person or institution, of candidates for membership. Article 2*b* of the Constitution prescribes that:

> 'The members of the Commission shall be eminent scientists, irrespective of nationality, with a distinguished record in any branch of zoology, who are known to have an interest in zoological nomenclature'.

(It should be noted that 'zoology' here includes the applied biological sciences (medicine, agriculture, etc.) which use zoological names).

Nominations, giving the date of birth, nationality and qualifications (by the criteria mentioned above) of each candidate should be sent by 31 March 1988 to: *The Executive Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K.*

Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology

A revised and updated edition of the *Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology* has now been published. For the first time all the names and works on which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has ruled since it was set up in 1895 are brought together in a single volume. Entries are arranged in four sections giving in alphabetical order the family-group names, generic names, specific names and titles of works which have been placed on the Official Lists or the Official Indexes. There are about 9,900 entries of which 134 are for works. In addition, there is a full systematic index and a reference list to all relevant Opinions and Directions. The volume is 366 pages, size A4, casebound.

Copies can be ordered from:

The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. Price £60 or $110

or

The American Association for Zoological Nomenclature, c/o NHB Stop 163, National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C. 20560, U.S.A. Price $110 ($100 to members of A.A.Z.N.)

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Miss R.A. Cooper, B.Sc. *(Zoologist)*
Mrs. A. Gentry, B.Sc. *(Zoologist)*

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Financial Report for the year 1986

Income for the year 1986 came from sales of publications and from donations, grants, covenants and interest. The total income of £47,616 was substantially lower than the £70,722 received during 1985, due mainly to the drop in receipts from sales of publications. The latter amounted to £12,470, made up of £5,000 from CAB International for publication of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, £2,241 from sales of back stock of the Bulletin, £5,130 from sales of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and minor amounts from the Official Lists and Indexes. Sales of the Code were more than £18,000 less than for the previous year. Grants were £1,000 made by the Royal Society, and £2,000 each from the Agricultural & Food Research Council, the Medical Research Council, the Natural Environment Research Council and the Science & Engineering Research Council. Donations to the Appeal Fund and bank interest were much the same as in previous years, but the yield from covenants was £2,500 less than in 1985.

Despite the fall in receipts, the income for the year still exceeded the expenditure by £7,059. Salaries at a cost of £37,003, which was £10,800 more than in 1985, reflected the current national pay awards made to similar posts in the scientific civil service, and also the appointment of an assistant zoologist to help reduce the back-log of cases awaiting consideration by the Commission. Other expenses were substantially less than in 1985 because no major printing costs were incurred in 1986, so that the total expenditure for the year amounted to £40,557. The surplus of £7,059 for 1986 was added to the Trust's reserves. The balance sheet for the year also shows an unused balance of £4,382 in the provision for printing the 3rd edition of the Code. This provision is not needed in the near future, and could be added to the Trust's reserves, making a total of £139,073 (£127,632+£7,059+£4,382). Adding the only remaining 1986 provision of £17,400 (for printing the new edition of the Official Lists in 1987) brings the accumulated revenue reserves of the Trust to £156,473 as shown on the balance sheet.

As well as the addition of a new member of staff, which has already enabled good inroads to be made into cases awaiting consideration by the Commission, several other changes were made or initiated in 1986 which will have considerable effects in future years. A major revamping of the layout and design of the Bulletin resulted in a much more attractive publication starting with the first issue in 1987. At the same time it was decided to terminate the arrangement whereby CAB International published the Bulletin for a fixed payment to the Trust, and undertake publication from the Commission's offices. This should result in a substantial increase in income received from publication of the Bulletin. Finally, alternative investment plans for the majority of the Trust's reserve funds were discussed, which it is hoped will be put into effect during 1987, given a favourable financial and political climate.

M. K. HOWARTH
Secretary and Managing Director
15 June 1987

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1986

1985				*1986*
	2,490	FIXED ASSETS Tangible Assets (Note 2)		2,241
274		CURRENT ASSETS Sundry Debtors	605	
1,084		Income and other Taxes recoverable	262	
150,000		Investments	150,000	
4,690		Cash at Bank and in Hand	18,516	
156,048			169,383	
2,875		CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year (Note 3)	15,151	
	153,173	NET CURRENT ASSETS		154,232
	£155,663			£156,473
		ACCUMULATED FUNDS		
		REVENUE RESERVE		
	113,230	Balance at 31st December, 1985		127,632
	14,402	Surplus for 1986		7,059
	127,632			134,691
	28,031	Specific Provisions (Note 4)		21,782
	£155,663			£156,473

E. P. F. ROSE (Signed)
F. G. W. JONES (Signed)
Members of the Management Committee

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS:—

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES:
   (a) The Accounts are prepared under the historical cost accounting rules.
   (b) Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of Tangible Assets by reducing instalments over their estimated useful lives as follows:
   Office Equipment — 10% of the written down value

2. FIXED ASSETS:

	Office Equipment
COST	
Balance at 31.12.1985	3,569
Balance at 31.12.1986	£3,569
DEPRECIATION	
Balance at 31.12.1985	1,079
Provided during the year	249
Balance at 31.12.1986	£1,328
Net Book Value at 31.12.1985	£2,490
Net Book Value at 31.12.1986	£2,241

	1986	*1985*
3. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year:		
Sundry Creditors	219	2,160
Covenants received in advance	295	715
Payments for Bulletin received in advance	14,637	—
	£15,151	£2,875
4. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS:		
For Printing the 3rd Edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature		
Balance unused	4,382	10,631
For Printing the New Edition of the Official Lists		
Appropriation from Trust Funds	17,400	17,400
	£21,782	£28,031

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1986

1985			*1986*
	SALE OF PUBLICATIONS		
5,000	Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature	7,241	
23,451	International Codes	5,130	
86	Official Lists	77	
15	Opinions	22	
28,552			12,470
14,078	DONATIONS AND GRANTS	9,000	
7,438	APPEAL FUND	7,043	
3,614	DEEDS OF COVENANT	1,136	
	BANK INTEREST (including International Code 3rd Edition		
17,040	Fund (£1,170)	17,967	
42,170			35,146
70,722			47,616
	Less:		
26,219	SALARIES AND FEES	37,003	
2,888	OFFICE EXPENSES	2,145	
160	AUDIT FEE	175	
1,279	PROVISION FOR BAD DEBTS	648	
25,496	PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS	337	
278	DEPRECIATION OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT	249	
56,320			40,557
£14,402	SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR CARRIED TO BALANCE SHEET		£7,059

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

We have audited the accounts on pages one to three in accordance with approved Auditing Standards and in our opinion the Accounts, which have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out on page two, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust at 31st December, 1986 and of the operating Surplus for the year on that date and comply with the Companies Act 1985.

3 Kings Head Yard,
London SE1 1NA

MORLEY, GRAYRIGGE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

29th May 1987

Case 2596

Climacograptus manitoulinensis Caley, 1936 (currently *Paraclimacograptus manitoulinensis*; Graptolithina): proposed conservation of the specific name

John F. Riva

Département de Géologie, Faculté des Sciences et de Génie, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4

Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the name *Climacograptus manitoulinensis* Caley, 1936 for an Upper Ordovician graptolite. The specific name is threatened by *Diplograptus hudsonicus* Nicholson, 1875, unused since its proposal.

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1. In 1875, H. Alleyne Nicholson (p. 38), then Professor of Natural History in the University College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, proposed the name *Diplograptus hudsonicus* for a small biserial graptolite from the Upper Ordovician of Ontario. The specimens were collected by George J. Hinde, a sponge specialist, 'from a heap of Hudson River flags, which must have been brought to Toronto from some quarry on the River Humber'. The new species was described as having densely-packed thecae (40 to an inch), 'free in the outer third of their extent' and 'with thecal apertures parallel to the axis' of the rhabdosome. The thecal apertures bore, in turn, a 'single, short and straight spine . . .on the lower lip', or what in modern terms would be called an apertural spine. The type specimens were not deposited in Toronto, but accompanied Nicholson on his return to Scotland in 1875–76, where they remained undisturbed until 1967.

2. *Diplograptus hudsonicus* was listed by Bassler (1915, p. 454) in his bibliographic index of Ordovician and Silurian fossils. In 1925 Fritz (p. 8) listed *D. hudsonicus* as the senior synonym of *Diplograptus foliaceous vespertinus* Ruedemann but described the graptolites in question by the latter name, implying, perhaps, that *D. hudsonicus* should be regarded as a nomen oblitum. In 1947 Ruedemann (p. 407) printed in full Nicholson's 1875 description of *D. hudsonicus* (which he wrongly attributed to Lapworth (MS)), but not the original figure.

3. In 1936 Caley (pp. 65–66, fig. 1) proposed the name *Climacograptus manitoulinensis* for a species of small biserial graptolite with densely-packed thecae of the climacograptid type. The new species came from the Sheguiandah (Upper Whitby) Formation, the type locality being the gully of a small creek crossing Highway 68 about 5 km SW of Little Current, Manitoulin Island, Ontario (personal reconnaissance, 1979). Caley's 1936 description and figure were republished by Ruedemann (1947) but without comment.

4. During the 1960s a determined effort was made to locate the type material of Nicholson's unusual lasiograptid *D. hudsonicus*. After numerous enquiries, the types were located in 1967 at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland, but a request for

a loan was refused. In 1980 I enquired again and was successful. The specimens of *D. hudsonicus* turned out to be identical to the graptolite which, since 1936, had been named, recorded and figured as *Climacograptus manitoulinensis* Caley.

5. *D. hudsonicus* has not been used as the valid name since its creation in 1875. Moreover, the location of the type specimens has been unknown for almost a century. By contrast the name *C. manitoulinensis* has been in general use since its creation and has been used to name a graptolite zone of the Upper Ordovician of NE North America. This zone and the zonal succession proposed with it (Riva, 1969, 1974) have already been adopted in the correlation chart of the Ordovician of New York (Fisher, 1977) as well as in the I.U.G.S. charts for the Ordovician of Canada (Barnes *et al.*, 1981) and the United States (Ross *et al.*, 1982). Replacement of C. *manitoulinensis* with *D. hudsonicus* at this stage, solely on the basis of priority, would serve no useful purpose. It would only create confusion and prevent stability in the biostratigraphic zonal schemes presently adopted.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *hudsonicus* Nicholson, 1875, as published in the binomen *Diplograptus hudsonicus*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *manitoulinensis* Caley, 1936, as published in the binomen *Climacograptus manitoulinensis*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *hudsonicus* Nicholson, 1875 as published in the binomen *Diplograptus hudsonicus* and as suppressed in (1) above.

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Case 2510

EUGLENIDAE Stein, 1878 (Protista, Flagellata) and EUGLENIDAE Seidlitz, 1875 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposals to remove the homonymy, with conservation of ADERIDAE Winkler, 1927 (Insecta, Coleoptera)

M. Mroczkowski & S. A. Slipinski

Instytut Zoologii, Polska Akademia Nauk, 00–679 Warszawa, ul. Wilcza 64, Poland

Abstract. The purpose of this application is to remove the homonymy between the protistan family-group name EUGLENIDAE Stein, 1878 and the beetle name EUGLENIDAE Seidlitz, 1875. It is proposed that the latter be altered to EUGLENESIDAE by changing the stem of the type genus *Euglenes* from EUGLEN- to EUGLENES-. It is further proposed that ADERIDAE Winkler, 1927 should have precedence over EUGLENESIDAE.

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1. J. O. Westwood described two new beetle genera, *Aderus* (p. 57) and *Euglenes* (p. 59) in the *Zoological Journal*, London, published at some time between May 1829 and February 1830. For nomenclatural precedence, however, the genus *Aderus* dates from Stephens (1829, p. 255), even though he acknowledged 'Westwood MSS' as the source of the name. *Aderus* Stephens, 1829 and *Euglenes* Westwood, 1830 both included the species *Anthicus oculatus* Paykull, 1798, which was designated as type species of *Euglenes* by Pic (1900, p. 3); *Lytta boleti* Marsham, 1802 (p. 486) had been designated as type species of *Aderus* by Westwood (loc. cit.).

2. Family-group names based on the genera are EUGLENINI Seidlitz, 1875 (p. 380) and ADERIDAE Winkler, 1927 (col. 831); each included both *Euglenes* and *Aderus*.

3. Other family names which have contained nominal species included in *Aderus* and *Euglenes* are XYLOPHILIDAE Schuckard, 1840 and HYLOPHILIDAE Pic, 1900, with respective type genera *Xylophilus* Curtis, 1830 and *Hylophilus* Berthold, 1827. However since these generic names are junior homonyms of *Xylophilus* Mannerheim, 1823 (Coleoptera) and *Hylophilus* Temminck, 1822 (Aves), both XYLOPHILIDAE Schuckard and HYLOPHILIDAE Pic are invalid under Article 39 of the Code.

4. It follows from the above that EUGLENIDAE Seidlitz, 1875 is a valid family-group name. However, *Euglenes* is now normally treated as a subgenus of *Aderus*, and EUGLENIDAE Seidlitz has been very little used (in the present century notably by Arnett (1960–62, p. 753) and Lawrence (1982, p. 1107). ADERIDAE is in constant usage (a list of representative works is held by the Secretariat).

5. In 1830 Ehrenberg (pp. 502, 507, 508) proposed the genus *Euglena* for a group of six flagellate protistans. Dujardin (1841, p. 358) designated *E. viridis* (Mueller, 1786) as type. In 1878 Stein (p. x) established, as 'Euglenida', the family name EUGLENIDAE. The euglenids are extremely well known and widely studied. A minority of the genera include green photosynthetic species, and they are often named under the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (family name EUGLENACEAE). However, like many Protista, they are claimed at present by both botanists and zoologists.

6. Any zoologist has the taxonomic freedom to treat *Euglenes* Westwood, 1830 as the type genus of a coleopteran family or subfamily with Seidlitz, 1875 as author. However it is important that confusion should not exist with the junior, but very much better known, protistan homonym EUGLENIDAE Stein, 1878.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that:
  (a) the stem of the generic name *Euglenes* Westwood, 1830 is, for the purposes of Article 29, EUGLENES–;
  (b) the family-group name ADERIDAE Winkler, 1927, is to be given precedence over EUGLENESIDAE Seidlitz, 1875, whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Aderus* Stephens, 1829 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation by Westwood (1830), *Lytta boleti* Marsham, 1802;
  (b) *Euglena* Ehrenberg, 1830 (gender: feminine), type species, by designation by Dujardin (1841), *Cercaria viridis* Mueller, 1786;
  (c) *Euglenes* Westwood, 1830 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation by Pic (1900), *Anthicus oculatus* Paykull, 1798;

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *boleti* Marsham, 1802, as published in the binomen *Lytta boleti* (specific name of the type species of *Aderus* Stephens, 1829);
  (b) *viridis* Mueller, 1786, as published in the binomen *Cercaria viridis* (specific name of the type species of *Euglena* Ehrenberg, 1830);
  (c) *oculatus* Paykull, 1798, as published in the binomen *Anthicus oculatus* (specific name of the type species of *Euglenes* Westwood, 1830);

(4) to place the following names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
  (a) ADERIDAE Winkler, 1927, type genus *Aderus* Stephens. 1829, with the endorsement that it is to be given precedence over EUGLENESIDAE Seidlitz, 1875;
  (b) EUGLENIDAE Stein, 1878, type genus *Euglena* Ehrenberg, 1830;
  (c) EUGLENESIDAE Seidlitz, 1875, (emendation of EUGLENIDAE), type genus *Euglenes* Westwood, 1830, with the endorsement that it is not to be given precedence over ADERIDAE Winkler, 1927;

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the name EUGLENIDAE Seidlitz, 1875 (emended to EUGLENESIDAE in (1) above.

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Case 1229

Dysidea Johnston, 1842 (Porifera, Keratosa): proposed conservation

Nicola Erridge & Mark E. Tollitt
Formerly of The Secretariat, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the sponge name *Dysidea* Johnston, 1842. It is threatened by a senior subjective synonym, *Spongelia* Nardo, 1834, which has not been used as the valid name for over 50 years.

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1. Johnston (1842, p. 185) introduced the generic name *Duseideia* for a sponge from British waters. On p. 251 of the same work he spelled the name *Dysidea*. Bowerbank (1864, p. 211) as first reviser chose the spelling *Dysidea*, which therefore becomes the correct original spelling. Under Article 19a (ii), *Duseideia* is an incorrect original spelling and has no standing in nomenclature.

2. Johnston included two species in his new genus *Dysidea* but did not designate a type species. In 1948 de Laubenfels (p. 137) designated *Spongia fragilis* Montagu 1818, (p. 114) as type.

3. There are two known unjustified emendations of *Dysidea*: *Dysidia* Agassiz, 1846 (p. 131) and *Duseidea* Delage & Hérouard, 1899 (p. 230). Both are junior objective synonyms of *Dysidea* Johnston. *Dyseideia* Lieberkuhn, 1859 (p. 363) and *Desidea* Koehler, 1885 (p. 12) are incorrect subsequent spellings under Article 33c and are therefore unavailable.

4. *Spongelia* was first established by Nardo (1834, col. 714) but had no included species. Later, Nardo (1847, p. 3) included a single species, *Spongelia elegans*, but he gave no description. However, in 1862 Schmidt (p. 28) described Nardo's *Spongelia elegans* and consequently made the specific name available and defined the type species of *Spongelia* by subsequent monotypy.

5. Schmidt's *elegans* has long been considered to fall within Johnston's *Dysidea* but despite its priority *Spongelia* has not, as far as is known, been used as the valid name for over 50 years. Moreover, *Dysidea* is the type genus of the family name DYSIDEIDAE Gray, 1867 (p. 511).

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Spongelia* Nardo, 1834, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Dysidea* Johnston, 1842 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation by de Laubenfels (1948) *Spongia fragilis* Montagu, 1818;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *fragilis* Montagu, 1818, as published in the binomen *Spongia fragilis* (specific name of the type species of *Dysidea* Johnston, 1842);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name DYSIDEIDAE Gray, 1867 (type genus *Dysidea* Johnston, 1842);

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:

(a) *Spongelia* Nardo, 1834, as suppressed in (1) above;

(b) *Duseideia* Johnston, 1842 (an incorrect original spelling of *Dysidea* Johnston, 1842);

(c) *Dysidia* Agassiz, 1846 (an unjustified emendation of *Dysidea* Johnston, 1842);

(d) *Dyseideia* Lieberkuhn, 1859 (an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dysidea* Johnston, 1842);

(e) *Deseidea* Koehler, 1885 (an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dysidea* Johnston, 1842).

(f) *Duseidea* Delage & Hérouard, 1899 (an unjustified emendation of *Dysidea* Johnston, 1842).

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Case 2589

Hypsibius Ehrenberg, 1848 (Tardigrada): proposed designation of *Macrobiotus dujardini* Doyère, 1840 as type species

Maria Grazia Binda & Giovanni Pilato

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the designation of *Macrobiotus dujardini* Doyère, 1840 (original spelling of specific name emended from *dujardin*) as the nominal type species of the tardigrade genus *Hypsibius* Ehrenberg, 1848.

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1. Ehrenberg (1848, p. 381) established the genus *Hypsibius* for the Eutardigrades without eyes, including the new species *H. hemprichii* and also *Macrobiotus oberhaeuseri* [sic] and *M. dujardini* [sic] Doyère, 1840.

2. Thulin (1911, p. 24–27) gave a new diagnosis of *Hypsibius* based on the claws and the bucco-pharyngeal apparatus and stated that the absence of eyes was no longer considered a significant character at generic level. He made no mention of the type species.

3. Marcus (1928, p. 164) accepted Thulin's definition of *Hypsibius* and stated that *H. hemprichii* (first species included by Ehrenberg in the genus *Hypsibius*) should be considered as a species dubia, and proposed *Macrobiotus oberhaeuseri* [sic] as type species.

4. Thulin (1928) revised *Hypsibius* and other genera, examining the shape of claws (mentioning three types) and the shape of apophyses for the insertion of the stylet muscles (distinguishing a hook-like and ridge-like type). He gave (p. 240) the following definition of *Hypsibius:* 'Claws of the third type. Buccal tube short. Apophyses for the insertion of the muscles of the stylets hook-like (fig. 17). Type species: *Macrobiotus oberhaeuseri* Doyère, 1840.'

5. However, in this fig. 17 (p. 236) the buccal apparatus is that of *Hypsibius dujardini* (Doyère, 1840) and not that of *H. oberhaeuseri*. Also figs. 24b and 25b cited for the third type of claw (p. 238) do not show those of *H. oberhaeuseri* but those of *H. microps* Thulin, 1928 and *H. pallidus* Thulin, 1911, respectively.

6. Since 1928 tardigradologists have used without exception (e.g. Ramazzotti & Maucci, 1983) the description and figures given by Thulin (1928) as diagnostic of *Hypsibius*.

7. Specialists have remarked that the claws of *H. oberhaeuseri* have a distinctive shape of the their own. This fact and the shape of the apophyses for the insertion of the muscle stylets have led us (Binda & Pilato, in press) to erect a new genus *Ramazzottius*, with *Macrobiotus oberhaeuseri* Doyère, 1840 as type species.

8. It may be argued that the generic name *Hypsibius* should be kept for those species resembling *H. oberhaeuseri*, since it was listed by Marcus (1928) and Thulin (1928) as the nominal type species. However, the definition of the genus *Hypsibius* accepted for nearly 60 years is that based on the species typified by *H. dujardini* (as given in Thulin, 1928, p. 236, fig. 17) and not by *H. oberhaeuseri*. The Commission is therefore asked to

designate *Macrobiotus dujardini* Doyère, 1840 as the type species of *Hypsibius* (as already mentioned, the original type species *Hypsibius hemprichii* Ehrenberg, 1848 is unidentifiable).

9. Doyère (1840) originally published the specific names in the spellings *dujardin* (p. 288) and *oberhaeuser* (p. 286) but since 1928 they have always been cited as *dujardini* and *oberhaeuseri*. The Commission is asked to rule that the latter are deemed to be the correct spellings and hence conserve usage (and also accord with Recommendation 31A of the Code).

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the correct spelling of the following specific names:
   (a) *dujardin* Doyère, 1840, as published in the binomen *Macrobiotus dujardin*, is *dujardini*;
   (b) *oberhaeuser* Doyère, 1840, as published in the binomen *Macrobiotus oberhaeuser*, is *oberhaeuseri*;

(2) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type species for *Hypsibius* Ehrenberg, 1848, and to designate *Macrobiotus dujardini* Doyère, 1840 (original spelling emended in (1) (a) above) as type species;

(3) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Hypsibius* Ehrenberg, 1848 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (2) above, *Macrobiotus dujardini* Doyère, 1840;

(4) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *dujardini* Doyère, 1840, as published in the binomen *Macrobiotus dujardin* (spelling emended in (1) (a) above), specific name of the type species of *Hypsibius* Ehrenberg, 1848;
   (b) *oberhaeuseri* Doyère, 1840, as published in the binomen *Macrobiotus oberhaeuser* (spelling emended in (1) (b) above);

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *dujardin* Doyère, 1840, as published in the binomen *Macrobiotus dujardin* (original spelling emended to *dujardini*);
   (b) *oberhaeuser* Doyère, 1840, as published in the binomen *Macrobiotus oberhaeuser* (original spelling emended to *oberhaeuseri*).

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Case 2604

Dioctophyme Collet-Meygret, 1802 (Nematoda): proposed confirmation of spelling (CIOMS Case No. 7)

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to confirm, at the request of the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS), the spelling of a parasitic nematode worm name in the form *Dioctophyme*. This is preferred to the alternative spelling *Dioctophyma* as it maintains the integrity of the original orthography. There has been no clear cut preference for either name over the last 50 years.

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1. Collet–Meygret (1802, p. 463) proposed *'dioctophyme'* for a genus of parasitic worm from the kidney of a dog. In explaining the etymology Collet–Meygret remarked, 'j'ai adopté le mot *dioctophyme,* composé de *di,* venant de *dis* (deux fois), *octo* (huit), *phyma* (tubercule) . . .'. 'Voici quels sont les caractères du genre dioctophyme'. As far as can be assertained the genus remained without included species until Rudolphi (1808, p. 84), who included the single species *Strongylus gigas* Rudolphi, (1802 p. 115).

2. Unfortunately, due to differing interpretations of Collet–Meygret's etymological explanation, the form of the name has varied between *Dioctophyma* and *Dioctophyme*. It seems that Bosc (1803, p. 255) was the first author to use the spelling *Dioctophyma*, while Lamouroux (1824, p. 515) argued that Collet–Meygret had used *Dioctophyme* as a vernacular and proposed *Dioctophyma* as the correct latin version.

3. The variable spelling of the generic name has also affected the family name which has been spelled both as DIOCTOPHYMIDAE, first proposed by Railliet (1915, p. 493), based on *Dioctophyme* and as DIOCTOPHYMATIDAE, first proposed, it is believed, by Chitwood & Chitwood (1950, p. 25, although attributed to Railliet) and apparently based on *Dioctophyma* (see Harwood *et al.*, 1941). If the current proposals are accepted the former spelling would be correct.

4. Usage of the various spellings, both for generic and family names, has varied over the years. A review of the *Zoological Record* over the last 25 years suggests that *Dioctophyma* might have been preferred, although there were a number of exceptions. From 1981 *Dioctophyme* was used almost exclusively. However, influential general works such as Soulsby (1982) give *Dioctophyma,* whilst the definitive and widely used CIH key to vertebrate nematodes (Anderson & Bain, 1982) favours *Dioctophyme*. In short, there is and never has been clear cut usage of either name be it generic or family. A decision on which spelling to use would clearly be in the interest of stability.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to confirm that the spelling of the generic name *Dioctophyme* Collet–Meygret, 1802, is the correct original spelling;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Dioctophyme* Collet–Meygret, 1802 (gender: neuter), type species, by subsequent monotypy, *Strongylus gigas* Rudolphi, 1802;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *renales* Goeze, 1782, as published in the binomen *Ascaris renales* (valid name at the time of this application of the type species of *Dioctophyme* Collet–Meygret, 1802);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology the name DIOCTOPHYMIDAE Railliet, 1915 (type genus *Dioctophyme* Collet–Meygret, 1802);

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology the name *Dioctophyma* Bosc, 1803 (an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dioctophyme* Collet–Meygret, 1802);

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family Group Names in Zoology the name DIOCTOPHYMATIDAE Railliet, 1915 (based on an incorrect subsequent spelling).

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Case 2611

Cryptocoeloma Miers, 1884 (Crustacea, Decapoda): proposed designation of *Cryptocoeloma haswelli* Rathbun, 1923, as type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to designate the nominal species *Cryptocoeloma haswelli* Rathbun, 1923, as type species of the crab genus *Cryptocoeloma* Miers, 1884, since the original nominal type by monotypy, *Pilumnus fimbriatus*, was based on misidentified material. The proposed designation is in accordance with the usage of the last 60 years.

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1. *Cryptocoeloma* was established by Miers (1884, p. 227) for a single species which he indicated as *Cryptocoeloma fimbriatum* and gave as synonymy: 'Pilumnus fimbriatus, *M.-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust.* i.p. 416 (1834)?; *Haswell, Cat. Austr. Crust.* p. 66, pl. i. fig. 4 (1882)'. This species belongs to the family PILUMNIDAE Samouelle, 1819.

2. Miers stated that he had no doubt that his specimen was identical with the one described and figured by Haswell as *Pilumnus fimbriatus* H. Milne Edwards, 1834 (p. 416) but that he was not certain that Haswell had identified his material correctly. In 1923, Rathbun (p. 111), realizing the misidentification, introduced the new name *Cryptocoeloma haswelli* for Haswell's (1882) and Miers' (1884) species. This name has since been accepted by all zoologists working with the species and has consistently been considered to be the type species of *Cryptocoeloma*.

3. The true *Pilumnus fimbriatus* H. Milne Edwards, 1834, is at present placed in the genus *Heteropilumnus* De Man (1895, p. 527). Indeed, when De Man (1895, p. 533) assigned H. Milne Edwards' species to his new genus he distinctly excluded both Haswell's and Miers' material from *P. fimbriatus*.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous fixations of type species for *Cryptocoeloma* Miers, 1884 and to designate *Cryptocoeloma haswelli* Rathbun, 1923;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Cryptocoeloma* Miers, 1884 (gender: neuter), type species by designation in (1) above *Cryptocoeloma haswelli* Rathbun, 1923;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *haswelli* Rathbun, 1923, as published in the binomen *Cryptocoeloma haswelli* (specific name of the type species of *Cryptocoeloma* Miers, 1884).

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Case 2559

Parasigara Poisson, 1957 (Insecta, Heteroptera): proposed confirmation of *Corisa transversa* Fieber, 1848 as type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the confirmation of the nominal type species of the waterboatman genus *Parasigara* Poisson, 1957 as *Corisa transversa* Fieber, 1848, despite a misidentification by Poisson.

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1. Poisson (1935, p. 519) described *Parasigara* as a subgenus of *Sigara,* including *Corisa transversa* Fieber, 1848 (p. 520) and *Corixa infuscata* Rey, 1890 (p. 30) in the new taxon. As no type species was defined for the subgenus the name is not available from this post-1930 publication (Art. 13b).

2. Poisson (1957, p. 85) redescribed *Parasigara,* elevating it to generic rank and designated *Corisa transversa* Fieber, 1848 (p. 520) as its type species.

3. Jansson (1986, p. 54) showed that *C. transversa* Fieber, 1848 sensu Poisson (1957) was in fact *C. transversa* var. *perdubia* Rey, 1894 (p. 13). However, these two taxa, now considered separate species, are morphologically so similar that either could reasonably be the type species of the genus. To maintain usage and prevent confusion the Commission is asked to confirm that the type species of *Parasigara* Poisson, 1957 is *C. transversa* Fieber, 1848.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to confirm that the type species of the genus *Parasigara* Poisson, 1957 is *Corisa transversa* Fieber, 1848;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Parasigara* Poisson, 1957 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Corisa transversa* Fieber, 1848;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *transversa* Fieber, 1848, as published in the binomen *Corisa transversa* (specific name of the type species of *Parasigara* Poisson, 1957).

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Case 2590

Dacus parallelus Wiedemann, 1830 (currently *Anastrepha parallela*; Insecta, Diptera): proposed replacement of lectotype

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the replacement of the lectotype designation by Hardy (1968) for the fruit fly *Dacus parallelus* Wiedemann, 1830. The male syntype chosen by Hardy cannot be determined as to species, but it is not that traditionally called *parallelus*. To conserve usage it is requested that the female lectotype chosen later by Zucchi (1979) be made the valid designation.

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1. The name *parallelus* Wiedemann, 1830 (p. 515), originally proposed in the genus *Dacus* Fabricius, has been used for a species of *Anastrepha* Schiner, [1868] (p. 263) for over a century. Although the type series of *parallelus* includes specimens of this *Anastrepha* species, the male syntype designated as the lectotype by Hardy (1968, p. 145) is of a different *Anastrepha* species belonging to a complex in which the males are not distinguishable. If Hardy's designation is allowed to stand, a new name must be proposed for the species traditionally known as *Anastrepha parallela* (Wiedemann), and the identity of *parallelus* will remain unclear.

2. The original description of *parallelus* was based on an unstated number of specimens of both sexes from 'Brasilia', which Wiedemann said were in 'meiner Sammlung' (his personal collection), in the Winthem Collection, and in the 'Frankfurt Museum' (the Senckenberg Museum). I have examined four putative syntypes in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (NMW) and one in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, all originally from the Wiedemann or Winthem Collections, and a specimen each in the Loew Collection, Zoologisches Museum, Berlin and the Hering Collection in the British Museum (Natural History), London, that may be syntypes that Loew took from the Senckenberg Museum. There may also be additional syntypes remaining in the Senckenberg Museum, but only the male and female specimens designated as lectotype by Hardy and Zucchi (1979; see below), respectively, directly affect the status of the name *parallelus* and will be discussed here.

3. Both specimens designated as lectotype are in the NMW and both have labels with at least 'parallelus' and 'Brasilia' in Wiedemann's writing (verified by Dr R. Contreras-Lichtenberg, curator of the NMW Diptera collection). In addition to Hardy's lectotype label and Zucchi's paralectotype label, the male also has a small square with '68' and a label with 'parallelus' in unknown handwriting and 'Coll. Wied.' in machine printing. The female also has Zucchi's lectotype label, a small square with '62', a label with 'Brasilia' in Winthem's writing, a red 'TYPE' label (added by later NMW workers), and a label with 'parallelus' in unknown writing (the same label as on the male) and 'Coll. Winthem' in machine printing. This last label and the 'Coll.

Wiedem.' label on the male were added by museum workers when the Wiedemann and Winthem Diptera collections were incorporated into the NMW general collection (see Brauer, 1880, pp. 105–106).

4. Both specimens designated as lectotype are in good condition except for some missing macrosetae. One wing is broken and one antenna is missing on the male and both first flagellomeres are gone in the female. Both agree with the original description of *parallelus,* which fits many *Anastrepha* species, and neither can be eliminated as a valid type on this basis. The male designated by Hardy belongs to the *Anastrepha chiclayae* group, a complex including at least eight nominal species (Norrbom, 1985, p. 274). Males of this group cannot be identified as to species (Stone, 1942, p. 41; Steyskal, 1977, p. 11 & 20) and so it is not possible to determine if Hardy's lectotype is conspecific with the types of any of these nominal species. The female designated as lectotype by Zucchi and all of the other putative syntypes examined (except a female designated as the holotype of *Anastrepha zernyi* Lima, 1934 (p. 525)) are the species of *Anastrepha* which traditionally has been called *parallela* (Wiedemann). Both males and females of this species can be distinguished from all other *Anastrepha* species.

5. After Wiedemann, Loew (1862, pp. 51 & 71) was the first to use the name *parallela,* including it in the genus *Trypeta* Meigen, 1803. Based on a reexamination of the Wiedemann type material in both the NMW and the Senckenberg Collection, Loew (1873, pp. 228–229 & 231) later redescribed *parallela,* including it in the genus *Acrotoxa* Loew, 1873, which is now considered a junior synonym of *Anastrepha.* Loew's description included mention of strong bends in wing vein R_{2+3}, a character found in the species including the female syntype designated as lectotype by Zucchi, but not in any of the species of the *chiclayae* group. Subsequent to Loew (1873, p. 229), the name has generally been applied to the former species (a representative list of usage is held by the Commission Secretariat).

6. Hardy (1968, p. 145) examined only 'two cotypes, one male, one female' in the NMW. From his lectotype label, the identity of the male is clear. From his mention that 'the antennae are broken in the female' he also apparently saw the female later designated by Zucchi as lectotype. Hardy mistakenly believed that the female specimen was the holotype of *Anastrepha zernyi* Lima (a fact he restated under the heading for *zernyi* (Hardy, 1968, p. 148)) and he therefore designated the male as lectotype of *parallelus.* The real holotype of *zernyi* (which has one antenna intact) and the other male syntype in the NMW apparently were overlooked. In designating the male as lectotype, Hardy apparently was unaware that it is not the species that traditionally has been called *parallela.*

7. Zucchi (1979, p. 263) examined all four *parallelus* syntypes in the NMW. He did not state that the male designated as lectotype by Hardy was not the species traditionally called *parallela,* but his description of the specimens implies this. Although he was aware of Hardy's lectotype label, Zucchi made a second lectotype designation, selecting the female syntype, which he clearly recognised as the species traditionally known as *parallela.* Zucchi stated that he thought Hardy's designation was unpublished and invalid but this is incorrect.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to set aside all lectotype designations made for the nominal species *Dacus parallelus* Wiedemann, 1830 prior to that of Zucchi, (1979);

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *parallelus* Wiedemann, 1830, as published in the binomen *Dacus parallelus* (and as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Zucchi (1979).

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Case 2131

Asterias squamata Delle Chiaje, 1828 (currently *Amphipholis squamata*; Echinodermata, Ophiuroidea): proposed conservation of the specific name

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the specific name *squamata* Delle Chiaje, 1828, of a littoral brittlestar, by the suppression of its unused senior synonym *Ophiura elegans* Leach, 1815.

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1. I have pointed out (Clark, 1970, pp. 30–31) that it is likely that the species from a rocky shore in south Devon described by Leach in 1815 (p. 59) as *Ophiura elegans* is conspecific with the cosmopolitan littoral ophiuroid generally known since about 1900 as *Amphipholis squamata* (Delle Chiaje, 1828 (p. 77)). The specific name *squamata* was used by the important nineteenth century specialists Müller & Troschel (1842), M. Sars (1861) and Lyman (1882, p. 136).

2. Due to the unexpectedly wide distribution of this species, no unanimity was reached prior to 1900 and indeed several other names were proposed, including *Ophiura neglecta* Johnston, 1835; *O. moniliformis* Grube, 1840; *Ophiolepis tenuis* Ayres, 1851; *Amphiura tenera* Lutken, 1859; *Amphipholis lineata* Ljungman, 1871; *A. kinbergi* Ljungman, 1871 and *A. appressa* Ljungman, 1871.

3. *Amphipholis* Ljungman, 1867a (p. 164) was initially a monotypic genus with *A. januarii* alone. Since Ljungman's short paper with diagnoses of new taxa was published in the June part of the *Ofversigt,* while his comprehensive review of OPHIUROIDEA (1867b), where several other species (p. 311–315) besides *elegans* (with synonym *squamata*) were also included in *Amphipholis,* was not published until December of the same year, Thomas (1966, p. 831) in a paper revising the American species of *Amphipholis,* has restricted the genus to *A. januarii* Ljungman, 1867, and designated *Asterias squamata* Delle Chiaje, 1828 as type species of a new nominal genus *Axiognathus*. The distinction between them was based only on non-superficial characters still to be tested as of generic weight in the family AMPHIURIDAE, and the name *Axiognathus* has not so far been appraised by other echinoderm specialists.

4. In view of this proposed change in the generic name, the frequency of the species throughout the world and its viviparous habit and luminosity which make *Amphipholis squamata* 'the most widely mentioned amphiurid brittlestar in scientific literature' (Thomas, 1966, p. 831), it is particularly important that the specific name be stabilized.

5. Because of the inadequacy of the information provided by Leach (1815) to establish the identity of *Ophiura elegans*, the absence of extant type material and the fact that *Amphipholis squamata* has been widely used (a list of representative references is held by

the Commission Secretariat) it is requested that the Commission suppress the name *A. elegans* (Leach, 1815), despite its priority.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *elegans* Leach, 1815, as published in the binomen *Ophiura elegans*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *squamata* Delle Chiaje, 1828, as published in the binomen *Asterias squamata*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *elegans* Leach, 1815, as published in the binomen *Ophiura elegans* and as suppressed in (1) above.

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Case 2516

Heliases ternatensis Bleeker, 1856 (currently *Chromis ternatensis*; Osteichthyes, Perciformes): proposed conservation, and adoption of the name *Chromis viridis* (Cuvier, 1830) for the fish commonly called *C. caerulea* (Cuvier, 1830)

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the specific name of the Ternate damselfish *Heliases* (now *Chromis*) *ternatensis* Bleeker, 1856 (POMACENTRIDAE) by the suppression of the senior objective synonym *H. caeruleus* Cuvier, 1830. The syntypes of the latter are specimens of *H. ternatensis*. The description given by Cuvier (1830) for *H. caeruleus* does not correspond to the blue-green damselfish long known as *Chromis caerulea*. However, the description of the overlooked *Pomacentrus viridis* Cuvier, 1830 does correspond to this species, and we have proposed that the specific name *viridis* be adopted in place of *caerulea*.

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1. *Heliases ternatensis* was named by Bleeker (1856, p. 377) from three specimens (not known to exist now) collected at Ternate, Indonesia. Now known as *Chromis ternatensis*, it is a common shallow water fish on coral reefs from the Red Sea to Fiji and the Marshall Islands. It is olive to brown in color, fading to whitish ventrally, although the scale centers may be iridescent bluish; the edges of the caudal fin are dark brown or black.

2. *Heliases caeruleus* was named by Cuvier (Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830, p. 497) from two specimens collected by Quoy and Gaimard in New Guinea. The color of the specimens preserved in alcohol was given as 'd'un brun violâtre; avec une bande noirâtre au bord supérieur et à l'inférieur de la caudale". Cuvier assumed that this species was the 'belle figure' by Mertens which is deposited in the manuscripts of the *Histoire naturelle des Poissons* by Cuvier & Valenciennes (1830) (MS 490 VB 135, *Bibliothèque centrale du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*), and from this he described the probable color in life as 'd'un beau bleu d'azur; que la partie épineuse de sa dorsale est d'un brun violet; la molle, ainsi que l'anale, gris noirâtre; sa caudale jaune, à bord supérieur et inférieur noirâtre, et les pectorales et les ventrales jaunes'.

3. On the page after *H. caeruleus*, Cuvier described (p. 498) two additional species, *H. lepisurus* from New Guinea and *H. frenatus* from Guam. These were both said to be blue above and silvery below; in the former the caudal fin was blackish brown, the other fins pale yellow; the latter had gray fins. Günther (1862, p. 62–63) accepted all three Cuvier species, but Bleeker (1877, pp. 9 and 65) regarded them as one species and

selected the name *Heliases lepisurus*. Neither *lepisurus* nor *frenatus* have been used for at least 60 years.

4. Jordan & Seale (1906, p. 290) also recognised only one species, but (on grounds of page priority) wrongly selected the name *caeruleus*, and used it in combination with *Chromis* Cuvier, 1814. Since then this name has been consistently applied, in numerous publications, to an Indo-Pacific pomacentrid fish which is a bright blue-green with no dark edges on the caudal lobes. This fish is also a shallow-water, coral-reef species and is even more abundant than *C. ternatensis*; it occurs from the Red Sea and coast of East Africa to French Polynesia.

5. Bauchot *et al.* (1978) correctly synonymised *Heliases lepisurus* and *H. frenatus* with *H. caerulea* (= *viridis*), and the type series of *H. caeruleus* (two specimens), *lepisurus* (four specimens) and *frenatus* (seven specimens) are in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, with the registration numbers MNHN 5644, MNHN 8254, and MNHN. A. 253 plus MNHN 5744.

6. We have examined the syntypes of *H. caeruleus* and find that these are specimens of *Chromis ternatensis* (Bleeker, 1856). It would cause great confusion to now move the specific name *caerulea* (*Chromis* is feminine, see Opinion 1417) from the blue-green fish, which has been known as such since 1906, to the brown fish of similar habitat which has always been called *C. ternatensis*, even though this should be done on the grounds of priority. We suggest that *ternatensis* be conserved by the suppression of *caerulea*.

7. It is clear that the blue-green fish presently called *caerulea* is not that to which Cuvier (1830) gave the name *Heliases caeruleus* and that the confusion arose because of the use of preserved specimens and a misinterpretation of the Mertens 'figure' MS 490 VB 135 (see paragraph 2). We have found that there is a long overlooked name, *Pomacentrus viridis* Cuvier 1830 (p. 420) with the color given as 'entièrement d'un beau vert d'algue-marine, plus pâle en dessous, plus bleu au dos . . . .'; Cuvier attributed the name to Ehrenberg and in part based it on an Ehrenberg painting of a specimen from the Red Sea. This painting is preserved in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle as MS 490 VB 8 and we (Randall, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1985, pl. 1A) have reproduced it in color. Comparison of our plates 1A and 1B shows that this is the fish commonly known as *Chromis caerulea*. We (1985, p. 412) have designated the Ehrenberg specimen as the lectotype of *Pomacentrus viridis* and adopted the name *Chromis viridis* (Cuvier, 1830) for the blue-green damselfish previously known as *C. caerulea* (Cuvier, 1830).

8. Another painting mentioned by Cuvier (MS 490 VB 135 by Mertens) is of a specimen from Guam; this is of either *C. viridis* or *C. atripectoralis* (Welander & Schutz, 1951), but probably the former.

9. The name *viridis* was presumably overlooked by Günther, Bleeker and others because it was listed under *Pomacentrus* rather than *Heliases* in the *Histoire naturelle des Poissons*. Earlier, however, de Kittlitz (1836, p. 306) had said that the 'elegant, beautiful apple-green *P. viridis*' was abundant at Ile Guchan in the Marianas.

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy the following specific names:
   (a) *caeruleus* Cuvier, 1830, as published in the binomen *Heliases caeruleus*;
   (b) *lepisurus* Cuvier, 1830, as published in the binomen *Heliases lepisurus*;
   (c) *frenatus* Cuvier, 1830, as published in the binomen *Heliases frenatus*;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *ternatensis* Bleeker, 1856, as published in the binomen *Heliases ternatensis*;
   (b) *viridis* Cuvier, 1830, as published in the binomen *Pomacentrus viridis*, and as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Randall, Bauchot & Desoutter (1985);

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) *caeruleus* Cuvier, 1830, as published in the binomen *Heliases caeruleus*, and as suppressed in (1) (a) above;
   (b) *lepisurus* Cuvier, 1830, as published in the binomen *Heliases lepisurus*, and as suppressed in (1) (b) above;
   (c) *frenatus* Cuvier, 1830, as published in the binomen *Heliases frenatus*, and as suppressed in (1) (c) above.

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Case 2541

Neamia octospina Smith & Radcliffe, 1912 (Osteichthyes, Perciformes): proposed conservation of the specific name

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the specific name *octospina* Smith & Radcliffe, 1912 of a widely distributed reef fish, by the suppression of the unused senior synonym *Apogon sphenurus* Klunzinger, 1884.

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1. In a short comment at the end of his account of *Apogon coccineus,* Klunzinger (1884, p. 20) wrote that 'In Berlin there is a distinct species, *Apogon sphenurus* no. 74 named by Ehrenberg. It is distinct by the wedge shape of the caudal fin, as the median rays are the longest. It was never described'. This comment, clearly separating *A. sphenurus* from *A. coccineus* which has an emarginate caudal fin, has been overlooked by past authors. Ehrenberg had collected *A. sphenurus* from the Red Sea fifty years earlier.

2. In 1912 (p. 441) Smith & Radcliffe created a new genus, *Neamia*, to accommodate a small apogonid species from the Philippines, which they named *N. octospina* and designated as type species. This species is unique in the subfamily APOGONINAE in having 8 exposed spines in the first dorsal fin.

3. Gon (1987, p. 91) showed that the specimen of *A. sphenurus* referred to by Klunzinger (1884) is conspecific with the holotype of *N. octospina* Smith & Radcliffe, 1912 (specimen USNM 70251, United States National Museum, Washington). However, *Apogon sphenurus* Klunzinger, 1884 has never been used and to resurrect it now would cause destabilization of the nomenclature. On the other hand, *Neamia octospina* has always been used for this scarce but widely distributed species of the Indian and west Pacific Oceans. A list of ten representative references is held by the Commission Secretariat.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *sphenurus* Klunzinger, 1884, as published in the binomen *Apogon sphenurus,* for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Neamia* Smith & Radcliffe, 1912 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Neamia octospina* Smith & Radcliffe, 1912;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *octospina* Smith & Radcliffe, 1912, as published in the binomen *Neamia octospina* (specific name of the type species of *Neamia* Smith & Radcliffe, 1912);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *sphenurus* Klunzinger, 1884, as published in the binomen *Apogon sphenurus* and as suppressed in (1) above.

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Case 321

Platanista Wagler, 1830 (Mammalia, Cetacea): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the conservation of the generic name *Platanista* Wagler, 1830, of the blind Ganges dolphin by the suppression of the unused senior objective synonym *Susu* Lesson, 1828.

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1. Lesson (1828, p. 212) gave the vernacular name 'Sousou' for the Ganges dolphin, including the species 'Sousou plataniste (*Delphinus gangeticus* Lebeck)'. However, in the index (p. 440) and in the caption to plate 3, figure 3, he also used the Latin names *Susu* and *S. platanista* and so these names are available. Hershkovitz (1961, p. 554) pointed out that *Susu* Lesson, 1828 (type species by monotypy *Susu platanista* Lesson, 1828 = *D. gangeticus* Roxburgh, 1801) is a senior objective synonym of *Platanista* Wagler, 1830, but *Susu* does not appear to have been used by any authors other than Hershkovitz (1966) in the last hundred years.

2. Wagler (1830, p. 35) proposed the name *Platanista*, type species by monotypy *Delphinus gangeticus* Lebeck, 1801 (= *D. gangeticus* Roxburgh, 1801), overlooking the Lesson (1828) name. *Platanista* has been in universal use for the Ganges dolphin since at least 1878. A representative list of references is held by the Commission Secretariat. It is also the type genus of the family PLATANISTIDAE Gray, 1863 (treated as the superfamily PLATANISTOIDEA by Simpson (1945)).

3. Substitution of the name *Susu* for *Platanista* would upset the long standing nomenclatural stability.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Susu* Lesson, 1828 for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Platanista* Wagler, 1830 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy *Delphinus gangeticus* Roxburgh, 1801;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *gangeticus* Roxburgh, 1801 (specific name of the type species of *Platanista* Wagler, 1830);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Susu* Lesson, 1828, as suppressed in (1) above.

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Case 2606

Megaloceros Brookes, 1828 (Mammalia, Artiodactyla): proposed emendation of the original spelling

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is the adoption of the name *Megaloceros* Brookes, 1828 (original spelling emended from *Megalocerus*) for the 'Irish elk' or giant deer, which has also been known as *Megaceros* Owen, 1844.

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1. J. Brookes (1827a) published a listing of his zoological collection which included (p. 14) '*Fossil Bones* . . . likewise two uncommonly fine Crania of the Megalocerus antiquorum *Mihi.* (Irish), with unusually large horns, (in part restored) . . . '. In two subsequent editions (Brookes, 1827b and 1828a), virtually the same passage occurs except that *Megalocerus* is replaced by *Megaloceros*. However, both names must, on the basis of these publications, be regarded as nomina dubia since Brookes did not provide a sufficient description, definition or indication of the taxon.

2. Later, Brookes (1828b) published a new and enlarged listing of his collection, in the form of a catalogue whose availability for zoological nomenclature has been approved by the Commission (Opinion 1080; BZN **34**: 21). This contains (p. 61) the names MEGALOCERIDAE and *Megalocerus,* with the phrase 'Cornibus deciduis palmatis' which is sufficient to make *Megalocerus* available under Art. 12a. The type species by monotypy, *Megalocerus antiquorum* Brookes, 1828b (a subjective synonym of *Alce gigantea* Blumenbach, 1799, p. 697) is now popularly known as the 'giant deer' or 'Irish elk'.

3. Owen (1844, p. 237) named the giant deer *Cervus (Megaceros) hibernicus.* Although the name *Megaceros* is a junior synonym of *Megalocerus,* it soon entered common use at subgenus or genus level, although other names (mostly species names of the genus *Cervus*) were also current (see bibliography in Reynolds (1929, p. 52–58)).

4. Brookes' prior generic name for the giant deer was neglected for over a hundred years until it was revived by Simpson (1945, p. 154) who, however, spelt it *Megaloceros* as in Brookes 1827b and 1828a. Since that date, *Megaloceros* has become progressively more widespread, including standard texts (e.g. Flint (1957, p. 455); Romer (1966, p. 288); Gromova (1968, p. 520); Kurtén (1968, p. 164); Nilsson (1983, p. 283); Savage & Russell (1983, p. 378) and Martin & Klein (1984), p. 498); a further list of 63 references is held by the Commission Secretariat. Other authors, however, have continued to use *Megaceros* (e.g. Azzaroli (1953, p. 83); Viret (1961, p. 1018) and Stuart (1982, p. 56)). Several authors (e.g. Barnosky, 1985, p. 343) have explicitly recommended the use of *Megaloceros* on the grounds of priority, although they have not recognized the complication in relation to the spelling.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the correct original spelling of *Megalocerus* Brookes, 1828 is deemed to be *Megaloceros*;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Megaloceros* Brookes, 1828 (gender: masculine), original spelling emended as in (1) above, type species by monotypy *Megaloceros antiquorum* Brookes, 1828;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *gigantea* Blumenbach, 1799, as published in the binomen *Alce gigantea* (valid specific name at the time of this application of the type species of *Megaloceros* Brookes, 1828);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Megalocerus* Brookes, 1828 (spelling emended to *Megaloceros* in (1) above).

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Further comment on the proposed precedence of *Simulium austeni* Edwards, 1915 over *S. posticatum* Meigen, 1838 (Insecta, Diptera)
(Case 2560: see BZN **43**: 350–351 and **44**: 129–131)

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We support the request by Crosskey & Zwick (BZN **44**: 129–131) that the senior name, *Simulium posticatum* Meigen, 1838, should retain precedence over the junior name *S. austeni* Edwards, 1915. In our recent publications and reports on ecological studies relating to this species we have adopted the nomenclatural change proposed by Zwick & Crosskey (1981). Reversion to the use of *austeni*, as proposed by Rubtsov, would compound the confusion associated with name changes to a species of local severe pest status. We urge the Commission to reject the application of Rubtsov (BZN **43**: 350–351).

Reference

Zwick, H. & Crosskey, R. W. 1981. The taxonomy and nomenclature of the blackflies (Diptera: Simuliidae) described by J. W. Meigen. *Aquatic Insects*, **2**: 225–257.

Comment on the proposed suppression for nomenclatural purposes of three works by Richard W. Wells and C. Ross Wellington
(Case 2531; see BZN **44**: 116–121)

Glenn M. Shea
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1. The proposal by the President of the Australian Society of Herpetologists to suppress three privately published works by R. W. Wells and C. R. Wellington contains several points that detract from the argument and invite correction or further comment. I deal with these below and also take the opportunity to add to the argument for suppression of the second of the three Wells and Wellington publications (*A Classification of the Amphibia and Reptilia of Australia*, here referred to as Wells & Wellington, 1985; see BZN **44**: 121) by providing specific examples of transgressions of the Code and nomenclatural instability that were not mentioned in the application.

2. In reference to para. 12 (BZN **44**: 118), all of the new generic and species names proposed by Wells & Wellington's first paper (1984: *A Synopsis of the Class Reptilia in Australia*) are accompanied by a diagnosis and designation of a type species (generic names) or a description of a holotype (specific names). All proposed generic names are therefore available under Article 13a–b of the Code. That some generic diagnoses are clearly inadequate or erroneous does not transgress any of the provisions of the Code, which merely states that the diagnosis 'purports to differentiate the taxon'. For example, the diagnosis of *Concinnia* (p. 88) mentions 'one or two pairs of supranasals'

yet the type species, *Tiliqua tenuis* Gray, 1831 lacks supranasal scales. In the case of new specific names, the wording of Article 13a of the Code could be interpreted to include mere descriptions of holotypes as being definitions that purport to differentiate the taxon. Under such an interpretation, all of the specific names proposed by Wells & Wellington (1984) are available. The case for the proposed suppression of Wells & Wellington (1984) therefore rests entirely on the creation of massive taxonomic instability.

3. Turning to the second paper (Wells & Wellington, 1985), the two examples given in para. 14 of the application, and described as blatantly nude names, are both available under Article 13a(i–ii) of the Code. The diagnosis (p. 3) of *Pseudophryne pengilleyi* gives bibliographic reference to a publication (Woodruff, 1975) that details significant morphological differences between the population named by Wells & Wellington (1985) and the typical population of *P. corroboree* Moore, 1953. Similarly, the diagnosis (p. 6) of *Rawlinsonia corbeni* refers to a publication (Ingram *et al.*, 1982) that notes a difference (although in this case probably not significant) between the breeding calls of the population named by Wells & Wellington and the typical population of *Litoria revelata* Ingram, Corben & Hosmer, 1982.

4. The generic name *Tropicochelymys* Wells & Wellington, 1985 is mis-spelt in para. 17 of the application as *Tropiochelmys* [a printing error—P.K.T.]. Mis-spellings, however, are not confined to the application. Wells & Wellington (1985, p. 39) mis-spell *Leiolopisma jigurru* Covacevich, 1984 as *jigarru* when erecting a genus *Techmarscincus* for it, *Calyptotis* de Vis, 1886 as *Calyptotus* (p. 24) and *Suta stirlingi* (Lucas & Frost, 1896) as *sterlingi* (p. 49). Similarly, *Eremiastrophrurus* gen. nov. (p. 12) is also spelt *Eremiastrophurus*.

5. Although there seems little doubt that Wells & Wellington (1985) did not examine the majority of lectotypes prior to their designation, the examples provided in para. 18 of the application for suppression are not well chosen. Despite their not having examined the lectotype of *Elseya dentata* (Gray, 1863) (p. 8), a photographic illustration of both syntypes may be found in Goode (1967), a widely-available publication. Further, failure to examine specimens designated as lectotypes does not in itself transgress the provisions of Article 74 of the Code. Indeed, in the case of *Tropidolopisma dumerilii* Duméril & Bibron, 1839, cited (para. 18) as an example both of a lack of examination of type material, and of prior designation of lectotype, the earlier designation (Storr, 1978) was similarly based only on the original description, without reference to actual specimens. However, the possible consequences of the actions of Wells & Wellington (1985) in designating lectotypes from unseen material are well illustrated by their diagnosis (p. 48) for *Pseudonaja jukesi* sp. nov.: *'Pseudonaja nuchalis* is . . . readily separated from *Pseudonaja jukesi* [which has six broad, dark brown bands on the body] by the lack of the broad cross-bands in *P. nuchalis'*, yet the lectotype (BMNH 1946.1.20.41) they selected for *P. nuchalis* Günther, 1858 has broad dark bands (Mengden, 1985).

6. Notwithstanding some drawbacks in the application, Wells & Wellington (1985) have transgressed the provisions of the Code a number of times, most notably the attempted diagnosis of new species on the basis of previously published photographs or of previously published descriptions that do not provide a statement in words of characters that are purported to differentiate the taxon (Article 13a (i–ii)) (e.g., *Chelymys cooki* (p. 8), *Elseya stirlingi* (p. 9), *Macrochelodina billabong* (p. 9), *Tropico-*

chelymys goodei (p. 9), *Diplodactylus jonathoni* (p. 12), *Oedura greeri* (p. 14), *Delma wollemi* (p. 16), *Pygopus territorianus* (p. 16), *Ctenophorus raffertyi* (p. 17), *Tympanocryptis karumba* (p. 20), *Odatria pengilleyi* (p. 21), *Arenicolascincus lami* (p. 24), *Carlia monsolgaensis* (p. 24), *Carlia mysteria* (p. 24), *Carlia springelli* (p. 25), *Cryptoblepharus swansoni* (p. 27), *Egernia barnetti* (p. 28), *Hortonia oakesi* (p. 30), *Lerista monstrous* (p. 32), *Liopholis bradshawi* (p. 32), *Liopholis coplandi* (p. 32), *Liopholis messeli* (p. 32), *Liopholis robertsoni* (p. 32), *Lissolepis aquarius* (p. 33), *Litotescincus bartelli* (p. 33), *Minervascincus borroloola* (p. 34), *Minervascincus monaro* (p. 35), *Notoscincus watersi* (p. 36), *Proablepharus stephensoni* (p. 36), *Rhodona rolloi* (p. 37), *Solvonemesis eyremaeus* (p. 39), *Storrisaurus husbandi* (p. 39), *Tropidolopisma paynei* (p. 40), *Ramphotyphlops grovesi* (p. 40), *Antaresia saxacola* (p. 41), *Cerberus montgomeryi* (p. 43), *Acanthophis armstrongi* (p. 43), *Acanthophis lancasteri* (p. 43), *Acanthophis schistos* (p. 44), *Elapognathus orri* (p. 46), *Notechis edwardsi* (p. 46), *Notechis longmorei* (p. 46), *Parasuta harveyi* (p. 47)). In a few of these cases, the publication cited provides a diagnosis of the taxon in question as part of a redescription. However, in none of the instances cited above does such a diagnosis differentiate between the population described and the typical population. In other of the above cases, a statement of proposed distribution or habitat preference is given as the major or sole diagnostic character. However, as such species are diagnosed solely on the basis of a holotype, such an unsupported assertion cannot be considered as part of the diagnosis.

7. Three of the new species proposed by Wells & Wellington (1985) are diagnosed entirely (*Hemiergis namatjira*, p. 30) or partially (*Pseudophryne pengilleyi*, p. 3, *Crocodylus pethericki*, p. 7) on the basis of 'in press' publications. None of the three publications cited appear to have been published, even to the present time (September, 1987). Such actions transgress Article 13a (i–ii) of the Code.

8. A number of the diagnostic characters of new species proposed by Wells & Wellington (1985) are either erroneous or provide insufficient data to support claimed differences (e.g., *Contundo roomi*, p. 26, *Ctenotus miowera*, p. 28, *Morethia petros*, p. 36, *Brachyurophis murrayi*, p. 44, *Pogona loriae*, p. 19, *Wittenagama parnabyi*, p. 20; Kinghorn (1931), Storr (1982) and Witten (1972) provide data that negate some of the claimed diagnostic characters for the latter three species). Although this does not prevent the availability of such names under the Code (see point 1), it creates nomenclatural and taxonomic instability.

9. Nomenclatural instability is created by a number of other taxonomic actions by Wells & Wellington (1985). In several cases, the proposed distribution or habitat preferences given for new species are negated by the holotype or other specimens referred to the species (e.g., *Proablepharus stephensoni* (p. 36), proposed distribution 'confined to eastern Northern Territory', yet type locality '6·6 km SE of Greenvale, Queensland'; *Cryptoblepharus swansoni* (p. 27), 'inhabits savanna woodland and rock outcroppings', type series collected on walls of the Northern Territory Museum and surrounding buildings; *Wittenagama parnabyi* (p. 20), 'restricted to sand plain woodlands of north Queensland' or 'inhabits savanna woodland and ranges of northeast Queensland', yet with a specimen from central Queensland assigned to the species).

10. The combination of resurrection of species names from synonymy and proposed restricted distributions (mostly to political boundaries) for species by Wells & Wellington (1985) often leave some well-known populations without names (cf. para. 9, BZN **44**: 117–8; e.g., the dangerously venomous snake genus *Austrelaps* (p. 44):

A. superbus: Tasmania; *A. labialis*: South Australia; *A. ramsayi*: highlands of eastern NSW; *A. bransbyi*: 'post-glacial montane refuges of south-eastern NSW'; *A. paulinus* sp. nov.: lower New England Plateau, NSW; *A. schmidti*: unlocalised [type locality 'Australia'], leaving populations in Victoria unnamed). In a few cases, the resurrection of names from synonymy is not even accompanied by any indication as to distribution or diagnosis (e.g. *Austrelaps schmidti* (above), *Claireascincus pagenstecheri* (Lindholm, 1901) (p. 25), type locality '?Sud–Australien').

11. In three cases, the holotypes of new species diagnosed by Wells & Wellington (1985) are not defined by their museum registration numbers (*Tympanocryptis telecom*, p. 20, *Tropicochelymys goodei*, p. 9, *Unechis incredibilis*, p. 49). In at least the latter two cases, this has left the holotype indeterminate, as more than one specimen fits the holotype data. In another case, the proposed holotype for *Carlia arafurae* (p. 24) (Australian Museum R12715a) is clearly taken from an earlier revision by Storr (1974), which refers to a series of 8 specimens as R12715a–h. However, none of these specimens were individually identified by letters, and all but one were soon after individually re-registered. Further, the holotype of *Diplodactylus jonathoni* (p. 12), described as 'a member of the *Diplodactylus stenodactylus* complex ... figured in Cogger (1983: Plate 437)' is a specimen of *D. steindachneri* Boulenger, 1885, not conspecific with the species figured by Cogger (1983).

12. In summary, Wells & Wellington (1985) both creates nomenclatural instability and repeatedly transgresses the provisions and spirit of the Code, and I therefore support the proposal (1)(b) in BZN **44**: 121) to suppress Wells & Wellington (1985) for nomenclatural purposes. However, I consider that the case for the suppression of Wells & Wellington (1984) is insufficient for action (proposal (1)(a) on BZN **44**: 121) by the Commission, and this may also be the case for proposal (1)(c), although I am not a specialist in the New Zealand herpetofauna.

13. Although at first glance the proposed suppression of three works by modern authors represents restriction of the freedom of scientific thought, I do not believe that this can be a valid criticism. Placement of the three works on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature does not in any way prevent recognition or acknowledgement of the taxonomic conclusions of Wells & Wellington (Article 78h), nor does it prevent usage of any name proposed by Wells & Wellington, provided the initial usage of the name is accompanied by a formal definition and bibliographic reference to the Wells & Wellington publication.

References

Cogger, H. G. 1983. *Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia*. 3rd Edn. A. H. & A. W. Reed, Sydney.

Goode, J. 1967. *Freshwater tortoises of Australia and New Guinea*. Lansdowne Press, Melbourne.

Ingram, G. J., Corben, C. & Hosmer, W. 1982. *Litoria revelata*: a new species of tree-frog from eastern Australia. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*, **20**(3): 635–637.

Kinghorn, J. R. 1931. Herpetological notes. 3. *Records of the Australian Museum*, **18**(5): 267–269.

Mengden, G. A. 1985. A chromosomal and electrophoretic analysis of the genus *Pseudonaja*. pp. 193–208, *in* Grigg, G. C., Shine, R. & Ehmann, H. (eds.). *Biology of Australasian Frogs and Reptiles*. Surrey Beatty & Sons, Sydney.

Storr, G. M. 1974. The genus *Carlia* (Lacertilia, Scincidae) in Western Australia and Northern Territory. *Records of the Western Australia Museum*, **3**(2): 151–165.

Storr, G. M. 1978. The genus *Egernia* (Lacertilia: Scincidae) in Western Australia. *Records of the Western Australia Museum*, **6**(2): 147–187.

Storr, G. M. 1982. Revision of the bearded dragons (Lacertilia: Agamidae) of Western Australia with notes on the dismemberment of the genus *Amphibolurus*. *Records of the Western Australia Museum*, **10**(2): 199–214.

Witten, G. J. 1972. A new species of *Amphibolurus* from eastern Australia. *Herpetologica*, **28**(3): 191–195.

Woodruff, D. S. 1975. Morphological and geographical variation of *Pseudophryne corroboree* (Anura: Leptodactylidae). *Records of the Australia Museum*, **30**(4): 99–113.

Comment on the proposed conservation of sipunculan names

(Case 2450; see BZN **44**: 89–91)

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I wish to support the case made by Saiz Salinas to conserve four sipunculan specific names instead of replacing them with names which have not been used for new material for over 100 years. As one who has worked with this phylum for 23 years and published extensively I urge the Commission to respond positively to his request. To do otherwise would create real and unnecessary confusion.

Note on the homonymy between THAIDIDAE Joussaume 1888 (Mollusca, Gastropoda) and THAIDIDAE Lehtinen, 1967 (Arachnida, Araneae)

(Case 2307: see BZN **42**: 389–390)

P. K. Tubbs
Executive Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

This case has been withdrawn, so that the name of the gastropod genus THAIDIDAE Joussaume remains unchanged and the spider genus AUSTROCHILIDAE Zapfe, 1955 has priority over THAIDIDAE Lehtinen, 1967.

Comment on the proposed adoption of *Megaloceros* Brookes, 1828 as the name of the 'Irish Elk' (Mammalia, Artiodactyla)
(Case 2606: see BZN **44**: 255–256)

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It is I think very clear from my own research into the development of vertebrate palaeontology in Britain in the first half of the 19th century that Richard Owen had a somewhat cavalier attitude to questions of nomenclature. However his treatment of the so-called 'Irish Elk' was perhaps the worst example of its kind. Owen seems to have made no excuse at all for publicly re-naming the species — well established as *Alce gigantea* Blumenbach — as *'Megaceros hibernicus'* at the 1844 British Association meeting in Cork, explicitly in honour of the British Association's Irish hosts.

So far as the spelling of *Megaloceros* is concerned, I would support entirely the arguments of Adrian Lister. All three versions of the Brookes catalogue are extremely rare, so Simpson may well have been relying on secondary sources in preparing his 1945 classification. By comparison with Brookes' latin usage, in relation to the suffix I feel that it is most likely that he did intend the name to be *Megalocerus* (cf. *Didermocerus*), and that the *Megaloceros* spelling in the 1827b and 1828a versions could easily have been due to a printing error — corrected in the definitive version of the catalogue (Brookes, 1828b), which was placed on the Official List of Works by Opinion 1080 (BZN **34**: 21–24) as a result of an application by me.

On the other hand, the widespread following of Simpson (1945) and the lack of use of the *Megalocerus* spelling would warrant its suppression and the substitution of *Megaloceros* on the Official List.

OPINION 1462

CAECILIIDAE Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814 (Amphibia, Gymnophiona) and CAECILIIDAE Kolbe, 1880 (Insecta, Psocoptera): a ruling to remove the homonymy

Ruling

(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that, for the purposes of Article 29, the stem of the generic name *Caecilia* Linnaeus, 1758 is CAECILIA-.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Caecilia* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender: feminine), type species, by designation by Dunn (1942), *Caecilia tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758;

(b) *Caecilius* Curtis, 1837 (gender: masculine), type species by designation by Mockford (1969), *Caecilius fenestratus* Curtis, 1837.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Caecilia tentaculata* (specific name of the type species of *Caecilia* Linnaeus, 1758);

(b) *fuscopterus* Latreille, 1799, as published in the binomen *Psocus fuscopterus* (valid specific name at the date of this ruling for the type species of *Caecilius* Curtis, 1837).

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) CAECILIAIDAE Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814 (corrected spelling of CECILINIA, stem of name of type genus *Caecilia* Linnaeus, 1758, emended in (1) above), (Amphibia);

(b) CAECILIIDAE Kolbe, 1880 (type genus *Caecilius* Curtis, 1837), (Insecta: Psocoptera).

(5) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family–Group Names in Zoology:

(a) CAECILIIDAE Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814 (ruled in (1) above to be an incorrect spelling of CAECILIAIDAE);

(b) CECILINIA Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814 (an incorrect original spelling of CAECILIAIDAE).

History of Case 2333

Moore, Nussbaum & Mockford (BZN **40**: 124–128), referring to the homonymy between the family names CAECILIIDAE in Insecta (Psocoptera) and Amphibia (Gymnophiona), proposed that the stem of the psocopteran genus *Caecilius* be treated as CAECILION–, so giving the family name CAECILIONIDAE. Smith & Polhemus (BZN **41**: 108–109) suggested, as an alternative, that the entire amphibian generic name *Caecilia* be taken as its stem, giving the family name CAECILIAIDAE. Wake (BZN **42**: 220–221) supported the original proposals.

One of the original authors, T. E. Moore, suggested (BZN **41**: 208) with reluctance that the generic name *Caecilius* Curtis, 1837 be replaced by the new name *Caecilionis*, so

giving CAECILIONIDAE in the Psocoptera; CAECILIUSIDAE was considered but disfavoured. Dubois (BZN **43**: 6) commented *inter alia* that the first available family name for the caecilian amphibians was CECILINIA Rafinesque, 1814 (p. 104) (which by Articles 32c and 35d would be corrected to CECILIIDAE), and not CAECILIADAE Gray, 1825 (p. 217) as previously thought. In a comment during the voting period this view was challenged by M. Wilkinson (*University of Michigan, U.S.A.*), who considered CECILINIA unavailable because it was apparently based on an incorrect spelling rather than an emendation.

In an attempt to close the question the Executive Secretary surveyed the above situation, when circulating the voting papers, and recommended on balance the adoption of CAECILIAIDAE for the amphibian family (as suggested in BZN **41**: 108–109); even though this was not very easy to pronounce it avoided the use of the new stem CAECILIONIS– or the new generic name *Caecilionis,* and was clearly based on *Caecilia.* The Commission was invited to vote for or against this course.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in the voting papers. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was a follows:

Affirmative votes—19: Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Holthuis, Kabata, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogotov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Willink

Negative votes—4: Alvarado, Kraus, Uéno, Heppell.

No votes were returned by Bernardi and Dupuis.

Hahn and Holthuis voted for the Executive Secretary's proposals, although they would have preferred to adopt CAECILIUSIDAE for the psocopteran family name, leaving the amphibian name unchanged; Kraus, who voted against, took the same view. Uéno, while not favouring the originally suggested psocopteran name CAECILIONIDAE, would have voted for it, and Heppell said that members of the Commission should have been asked to vote for or against the originally proposed CAECILIONIDAE. Alvarado favoured leaving the amphibian name unchanged, but made no suggestion for the psocopteran family.

Original references

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling in the present Opinion:

Caecilia Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae,* ed. 10, p. 229.

CAECILIAIDAE Rafinesque- Schmaltz, 1814, *Specchio delle Scienze o Giornale Enciclopedico di Sicilia,* **2**: 104.

CAECILIIDAE Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814, *Specchio delle Scienze o Giornale Enciclopedico di Sicilia,* **2**: 104.

CAECILIIDAE Kolbe, 1880, *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung,* **41**: 183.

Caecilius Curtis, 1837, *British Entomology . . . .*, p. 648.

CECILINIA Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814, *Specchio delle scienze o Giornale Enciclopedico di Sicilia,* **2:** 104.

fuscopterus, Psocus, Latreille, 1799, in: *Illustratio iconographica Insectororum quae in Musaeis Parisiensis observavit et in lecum editit J. C. Fabricius* . . . A. J. Coquebert de Montbret [ed.], decas 1–111, p. 10.

tentaculata, Caecilia, Linnaeus, 1758 *Systema Naturae,* ed. 10, p. 229.

OPINION 1463

De Lacépède, 1788–1789, *Histoire Naturelle des Serpens* and later editions: rejected as a non-binominal work

Ruling

(1) It is hereby ruled that Lacépède (1788–1789), *Histoire Naturelle des Serpens*, and its subsequent editions (1790, 1799a, 1799b, 1825, 1834, 1836) are unavailable works, and that no name acquires the status of availability by reason of having been published in any of them.

(2) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy:

(i) *oularsawa* Bonnaterre, 1790, as published in the binomen *Coluber oularsawa*;

(ii) *oryzivorus* Suckow, 1798, as published in the binomen *Coluber oryzivorus*;

(b) it is hereby ruled that the specific name *piscivorus* Lacépède, 1788–1789, as published in the binomen *Crotalus piscivorus*, is an available name, notwithstanding that it was published in an unavailable work;

(c) the specific name *triangulum* Lacépède, 1788–1789, as published in the binomen *Coluber triangulum*, is hereby exempted from the ruling in (1) above, having already been placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology by Opinion 804;

(3) The name *Langaha* Bonnaterre, 1790 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Langaha madagascariensis* Bonnaterre, 1790 is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *madagascariensis* Bonnaterre, 1790, as published in the binomen *Langaha madagascariensis*, (specific name of the type species of *Langaha* Bonnaterre, 1790);

(b) *piscivorus* Lacépède, 1788–1789, as published in the binomen *Crotalus piscivorus*, and as conserved in (2) (b) above;

(c) *reticulata* Schneider, 1801, as published in the binomen *Boa reticulata*, oldest available synonym of *Coluber oularsawa* Bonnaterre, 1790, and of *Coluber oryzivorus* Suckow, 1798, both suppressed in (2) (a) above;

(5) the following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(a) *oularsawa* Bonnaterre, 1790, as published in the binomen *Coluber oularsawa*, and as suppressed in (2) (a) (i) above;

(b) *oryzivorus* Suckow, 1798, as published in the binomen *Coluber oryzivorus*, and as suppressed in (2) (a) (ii) above.

(6) The following are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoology:

The work by De Lacépède, 1788–1789, *Histoire Naturelle des Serpens* and its subsequent editions of 1790, 1799a, 1799b, 1825, 1834, 1836, as ruled unavailable in (1) above, with an endorsement that no name acquires the status of availability by reason of having been published in any of them (except as specified in (2) (b) and (c) above.

History of Case 1985

An application for the rejection of Lacépède, 1788–1789 *Histoire naturelle des Serpens* and its later editions was first received from Dr L. D. Brongersma (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden*) in November 1971. It was published BZN **29**: 44–61 (May 1972). Due to the complexity of the case and absence of any detailed comments, it was held in abeyance. In 1980 Professor J. Savage (then of the *University of Southern California, Los Angeles*) submitted a comment; this was published in BZN **38**: 8–9. No further progress was made until 1984 when the case was analysed by Professor L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden*). It was subsequently reformulated by the then Secretary, Mr R. V. Melville, and published in BZN **43**: 80–83 (April 1986). Notice of the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to twelve general and five specialist serials. A supportive comment was received from Professor H. M. Smith (*University of Colorado, Boulder, U.S.A.*) and published in BZN **43**: 228.

Decision of the Commission

On 1 March 1987 the members of the Commission were invited to vote for or against the proposals set out in BZN **43**: 82–83. At the close of the voting period on 1 June 1987 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—23: Alvarado, Bayer, Cocks, Cogger, Corliss, Gruchy, Hahn, Halvorsen, Heppell, Holthuis, Kabata, Kraus, Lehtinen, Melville, Mroczkowski, Ride, Savage, Schuster, Starobogatov, Thompson, Trjapitzin, Uéno, Willink

Negative votes—1: Dupuis.

No vote was returned by Bernardi.

Voting against, Dupuis said he had expressed his strong objection to the suppression of classical works such as Lacépède (1789) as long ago as 1975 (see BZN **33**: 17).

Original references

The following are the original references to the names and works placed on Official Lists and Official Indexes by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Lacépède, De, 1788–89, *Histoire Naturelle des Serpens,* **2** (of: *Histoire Naturelle des Quadrupèdes Ovipares et des Serpens*) 9 +20+144+527 pp. Hotel de Thou, Paris.

Lacépède, De, 1790, *Histoire Naturelle des Serpens,* **3** (of: *Histoire Naturelle des Quadrupèdes Ovipares et des Serpens*) 24 +432 pp; **4,** 8+408 pp. Hotel de Thou, Paris.

Lacépède, De, 1799a, *Histoire Naturelle des Serpens,* Nouvelle edition, **2,** 14+280 pp. A. Blusse & Fils, Dordrecht.

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CORRIGENDA

Vol. 44, part 1

page 35, Linnaeus' original description of Pectoral Rays	For '$\frac{1}{11} = 10$' read '$\frac{1}{11} = 1, 10$'
page 53, line 29 (Opinion 1423)	For *'kocki'* in 'nominal species *Olpium kocki*' read *'kochi'*.
page 55, line 36 (Opinion 1424)	For '1 December 1986' read '1 September 1986'.
page 69, lines 1–2 (Opinion 1430)	Since publication it has been found that the copepod binomen *Clavella hippoglossi* was first published in livraison 16 of Guérin's *Iconographie du Règne Animal* on 5 November 1831. The Official List entry for *hippoglossi* should be amended to give the authorship as Guérin, [1831].
page 73, 6 lines from bottom (Direction 1190)	For 'Anton, 1839' read 'Anton, 1838'.
back cover, table of contents	Add 'W. Riegraf' as co-author with P. Doyle of comment on *Belemnites* (page 48).

Vol. 44, part 2

page 133, last line	For 'fig. 1' read 'figs 1a, 1b'

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